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Item 126 of the provisional agenda*
Administration of justice at the United Nations

Practice of the Secretary-General in disciplinary matters and possible criminal behaviour, 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report is submitted in response to a request of the General Assembly in paragraph 16 of its resolution 59/287 of 13 April 2005 to inform Member States on an annual basis on all actions taken in cases of established misconduct and/or criminal behaviour and the disciplinary action, and where appropriate, legal action, taken in accordance with the established procedures and regulations. The present report covers the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006.

* A/61/150.

06-45411 (E) 240806

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted in response to a request of the General Assembly in paragraph 16 of its resolution 59/287 to inform Member States on an annual basis on all actions taken in cases of established misconduct and/or criminal behaviour and the disciplinary action, and where appropriate, legal action, taken in accordance with the established procedures and regulations. The present report covers the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006.

2. As requested in paragraph 17 of resolution 59/287, an information circular is being issued so that all staff of the Organization will be informed of the most common examples of misconduct and/or criminal behaviour and their disciplinary consequences, including any legal action, with due regard to the protection of the privacy of the staff members concerned.

3. A broad overview of the administrative machinery in disciplinary matters is provided in section II below so that the data provided in sections III and IV can be understood in context. Section III of the report contains a summary of the cases for which a disciplinary measure was imposed by the Secretary-General during the reporting period. Section IV contains comparative data and reader-friendly figures reflecting the disposition of all cases that were completed during the reporting period, including cases that did not result in the imposition of a disciplinary measure, and provides information on the practice of the Secretary-General in cases of possible criminal behaviour.

II. Overview of administrative machinery in disciplinary matters

A. Rules governing the conduct of staff members[1]

4. Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations states that the "paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and *integrity*" (emphasis added).

5. Article I of the Staff Regulations and chapter I of the Staff Rules, both entitled "Duties, obligations and privileges", set out the basic values expected of international civil servants because of their status, as well as particular manifestations of such basic values. Particular reference is made to staff regulation 1.2 and staff rule 101.2 for specific instances of expected or prohibited conduct.

B. Misconduct

6. Article X of the Staff Regulations, entitled "Disciplinary measures", provides in regulation 10.2 that "the Secretary-General may impose disciplinary measures on

[1] For a full overview of relevant provisions, see Secretary-General's bulletin ST/SGB/2002/13, entitled "Status, basic rights and duties of United Nations staff members", issued at the request of the General Assembly. Provisions relating to the status, rights and obligations of staff members, and to disciplinary matters, can also be found in the electronic Human Resources Handbook under "Status, basic rights and duties" and "Disciplinary".

staff members whose conduct is unsatisfactory". Staff rule 110.1, on misconduct, provides that "failure by a staff member to comply with his or her obligations under the Charter of the United Nations, the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules or other relevant administrative issuances, or to observe the standards of conduct expected of an international civil servant, may amount to unsatisfactory conduct ... leading to the institution of disciplinary proceedings and the imposition of disciplinary measures for misconduct". Similarly, staff rule 101.2 (a) provides that "disciplinary procedures ... may be instituted against a staff member who fails to comply with his or her obligations and the standards of conduct set out in the Charter of the United Nations, the Staff Regulations and Rules, the Financial Regulations and Rules, and all administrative issuances". Within those parameters, the Secretary-General has broad discretion in determining what constitutes misconduct and in imposing disciplinary measures. Administrative instruction ST/AI/371, on revised disciplinary measures and procedures,[2] provides further examples of conduct for which disciplinary measures may be imposed.

C. Due process

7. Where the head of office or responsible officer believes, on the basis of an investigation, that disciplinary procedures may be warranted, he or she will refer the matter to the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Resources Management for a decision on whether to pursue the matter as a disciplinary case.[3] During the period covered by the report, preliminary investigations were undertaken by the head of office or his or her designees, or by the Office of Internal Oversight Services, at its own initiative or at the request of the head of office. The adoption of General Assembly resolution 59/287 has given greater responsibility to the Office of Internal Oversight Services in this regard.

8. If the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Resources Management decides to pursue the matter, the first step is to notify the staff member in writing of the allegations as well as of his or her right to seek the assistance of counsel. The staff member is given a reasonable opportunity to respond to the allegations. In the light of the comments provided by the staff member, it is decided whether to close the case, to refer it to a Joint Disciplinary Committee for advice or to summarily dismiss the staff member.

9. While the Secretary-General has broad discretionary authority in deciding upon an appropriate measure in each case, no staff member can be subjected to disciplinary measures until the matter has been referred to a Joint Disciplinary Committee for advice as to what measures, if any, are appropriate. Such referral to a Joint Disciplinary Committee may be waived when the staff member concerned and the Secretary-General agree on a disciplinary measure and the proceedings would therefore serve no valid purpose. When the seriousness of the case warrants summary dismissal, prior referral to a Joint Disciplinary Committee is not required, however, staff members who have been summarily dismissed may, at their initiative,

[2] Also relevant is administrative instruction ST/AI/379, on procedures for dealing with sexual harassment.

[3] The head of administration in a mission will refer the case to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Personnel Management and Support Service, at Headquarters, which will refer the matter to the Office of Human Resources Management if it concurs with the mission.

seek a review of their case by a Joint Disciplinary Committee. All staff members subjected to disciplinary measures ultimately have recourse to the United Nations Administrative Tribunal.[4]

D. Disciplinary measures

10. Staff rule 110.3 provides that disciplinary measures can take one or more of the following forms (i.e., more than one measure can be imposed in each case):

(a) Written censure by the Secretary-General;

(b) Loss of one or more steps in grade;

(c) Deferment, for a specified period, of eligibility for within-grade increment;

(d) Suspension without pay;

(e) Fine;

(f) Demotion;

(g) Separation from service, with or without notice or compensation in lieu thereof;

(h) Summary dismissal.

11. In determining the appropriate measure, each case is decided on its own merits, taking into account the particulars of the case, including aggravating and extenuating circumstances.

E. Other measures

12. Reprimands, written or oral, by a supervisory official are not considered disciplinary measures. Like warnings or letters of caution, they are managerial measures. However, they are also important measures for upholding standards of proper conduct and promoting accountability. Where inappropriate behaviour affects performance, the issue is addressed in the context of performance management. This may include training, counselling, withholding of salary increments, non-renewal of contract or termination of appointment.

III. Summary of cases for which the Secretary-General imposed a disciplinary measure during the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006

13. For each case that led to the imposition of one or more disciplinary measures, a summary is provided below indicating the nature of the misconduct and the disciplinary measures imposed by the Secretary-General. The function or other

[4] Numerous judgements of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal relate to disciplinary measures and show the practice of the Secretary-General for those cases brought before the Tribunal. Digests of those cases can be found in the online "Case and Jurisprudence Digest" (see http://webfarmext.un.org/hrmtribunal).

particulars of the staff member are provided only when they played a role as aggravating circumstances in determining the measures to be taken. Conduct issues that were dealt with by means other than disciplinary measures are not listed.

14. Not every case brought to the attention of the Secretary-General results in disciplinary or other measures being taken. When a review by the Office of Human Resources Management reveals that there is not sufficient evidence to pursue a matter as a disciplinary case or when a staff member provides a satisfactory explanation in response to allegations the case is closed and the staff member is considered cleared of the allegations. Cases may also be closed when a staff member retires or is otherwise separated from the Organization before disciplinary proceedings are concluded, as the Secretary-General does not have the authority to impose disciplinary measures on former staff members. In such cases, a record is made and placed in the official status file.

A. Abuse of authority/harassment

15. A staff member was found to have (a) sexually harassed another staff member; (b) harassed a second staff member; and (c) interfered with an official investigation into allegations against him. *Disposition*: demotion by one level for a period of five years, with no possibility of promotion during that time.

16. A staff member abused his authority by improperly initiating a sexual exploitation and abuse investigation against another staff member. *Disposition*: separation from service with compensation in lieu of notice.

17. A staff member engaged in sexual and professional harassment of staff and abuse of authority as a manager. *Disposition*: summary dismissal.

18. A staff member sexually harassed a staff member under his supervision and abused his power and authority with respect to her and other staff under his supervision. *Disposition*: summary dismissal.

19. A staff member engaged in unwelcome sexual advances, verbal and physical conduct of a sexual nature and sexual harassment. *Disposition*: summary dismissal.

B. Fraud/misrepresentation

20. A staff member misrepresented the facts about the ownership of his personal belongings in an incident report. *Disposition*: separation from service.

21. A staff member submitted a forged invoice in support of an education grant claim, falsely certified her education grant claim and attempted to defraud the Organization. *Disposition*: summary dismissal.

C. Theft/misappropriation

22. A staff member lent the property of the Organization to a third party without permission. The property was stolen and later sold. After the property was recovered, the staff member then lent the property to the same third party. *Disposition*: written censure.

23. A staff member stole United Nations property, which he used for his personal benefit, and then forged false receipts for the property in order to be reimbursed by a third party. *Disposition:* separation from service.

24. A staff member stole United Nations property. *Disposition:* summary dismissal.

D. Sexual exploitation and sexual abuse

25. A staff member engaged in sexual activity with a minor. *Disposition:* summary dismissal.

26. A senior manager encouraged a working environment that tolerated and/or promoted breaches of confidentiality and security, and sexual exploitation and abuse, failed to take appropriate action when evidence of wrongdoing was brought to his attention and refused to cooperate with an official investigation. *Disposition:* summary dismissal.

27. A staff member engaged in sexual relations with a woman and two underage girls in exchange for money. *Disposition:* summary dismissal.

28. A staff member (a) sexually exploited and abused four employees of a United Nations contractor; (b) sexually harassed them; and (c) accepted payment from a person in exchange for a promise of employment with the Organization. *Disposition:* summary dismissal.

29. A staff member engaged in sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of a national of the host country. *Disposition:* summary dismissal.

E. Other

30. A staff member (a) actively participated in disclosing highly confidential information; (b) publicly discredited his supervisor and the Organization; (c) interfered with the official activities of the Organization; and (d) used his office equipment for purposes other than official business. *Disposition:* summary dismissal.

31. A staff member was convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol on two occasions, causing a traffic accident on one and leaving the scene of the accident without providing his personal information on the other. *Disposition:* censure.

IV. Disposition of all cases completed during the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006

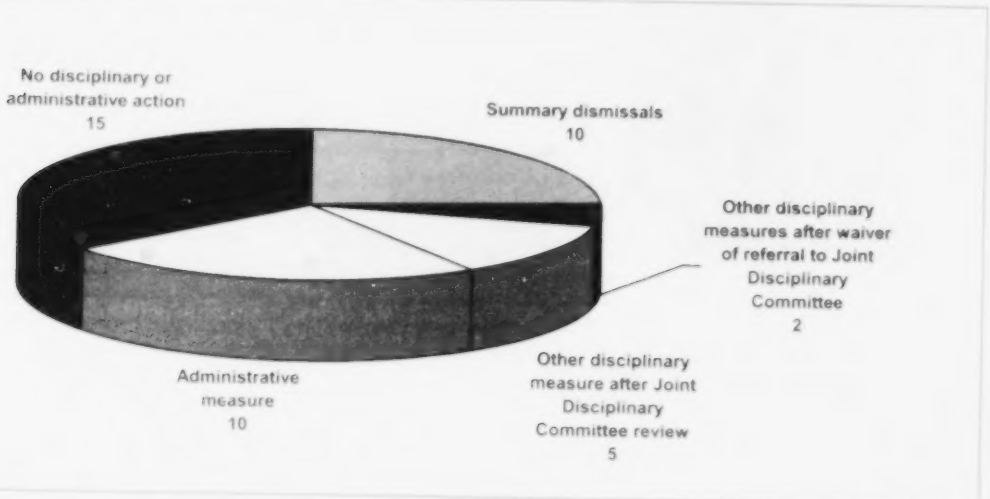
32. The list below shows the total number of cases that were completed during the reporting period, including those that did not result in the imposition of a disciplinary measure. It should be noted that, owing to the time required to process disciplinary matters under established procedures, including the need in some cases to obtain further information after the initial investigation, the requirement to give staff members an opportunity to provide comments on charges of misconduct and referral of a case to a Joint Disciplinary Committee for advice, the figures reflect

cases completed during the reporting period that had been referred to the Office of Human Resources Management prior to and during the reporting period.

Approximate number of staff	30 000
Number of cases completed during the reporting period	42
Summary dismissals	10
Other disciplinary measures after waiver of referral to the Joint Disciplinary Committee	2
Other disciplinary measure after the Joint Disciplinary Committee review	5
Administrative measure[5]	10
No disciplinary or administrative action[6]	15

Figure I

Disposition of cases completed in the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006



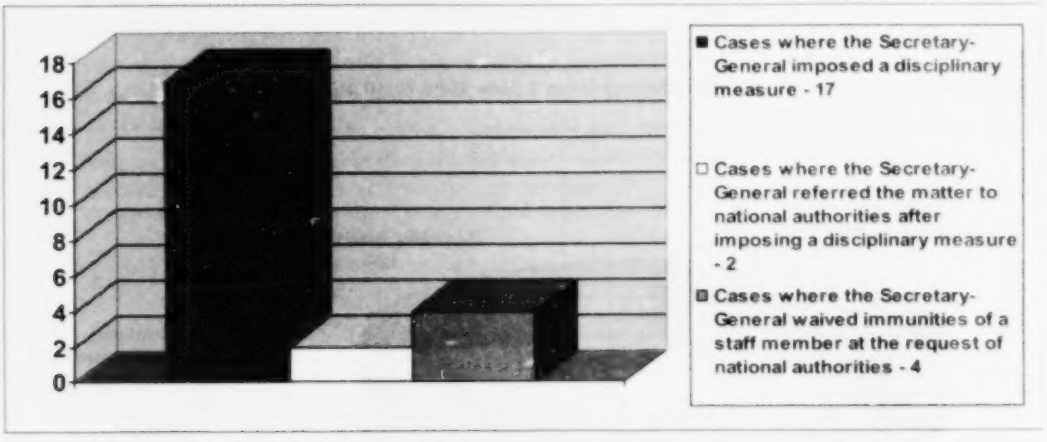
33. When an investigation into allegations about a staff member's conduct shows that criminal activity may have occurred, the Secretary-General may decide to refer

[5] Administrative measures include written or oral reprimands, warnings and letters of caution, all of which are important measures for upholding standards of proper conduct and promoting accountability. Additionally, where behaviour affects performance, the issue is addressed in the context of performance management, which may include training, counselling, withholding of salary increments and non-renewal of or termination of appointment.

[6] As noted in paragraph 14 of the present report, the decision not to take disciplinary or administrative action is normally based on lack of evidence of misconduct or wrongdoing. In certain cases, no action was taken because the staff member had separated from service during the investigation owing to resignation or office-wide downsizing.

the case to the national authorities. During the reporting period, of the 17 cases in which the Secretary-General imposed a disciplinary measure, one was referred to the national authorities. During the reporting period, the Organization also referred to the national authorities one case in which the Secretary-General had imposed a disciplinary measure prior to the reporting period. In addition, at the request of the national authorities, the Secretary-General decided to waive immunity from legal process in the cases of four Secretariat staff members who had been named as alleged perpetrators. The decisions to waive immunity in those cases were made because immunity would have impeded the course of justice. They should not be construed as having been made on the merits of the allegations against the concerned staff members, who remain innocent until proven guilty.

Figure 2
Cases of alleged criminal behaviour


18
16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
Cases where the Secretary-General imposed a disciplinary measure - 17
Cases where the Secretary-General referred the matter to national authorities after imposing a disciplinary measure - 2
Cases where the Secretary-General waived immunities of a staff member at the request of national authorities - 4

34. The Secretary-General recommends that the General Assembly take note of the present report.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-first session
Item 62 (a) of the provisional agenda*
Promotion and protection of the rights of children

Status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The General Assembly, by its resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989, adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Convention was opened for signature in New York on 26 January 1990 and entered into force on 2 September 1990, the thirtieth day after the deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession. As at 30 June 2005, the Convention had been ratified or acceded to by 192 States.

By its resolution 54/263 of 25 May 2000, the Assembly adopted two Optional Protocols to the Convention. The Optional Protocols entered into force on 12 February and 18 January 2002, respectively. As at 30 June 2006, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the involvement of children in armed conflict had been ratified by 107 States and signed by 122 States and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography had been ratified by 107 States and signed by 115 States.

* A/61/150.

06-45124 (E) 140806

I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 60/231 of 23 December 2005, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-first session a report containing information on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The present report is submitted in accordance with that request.

II. Status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

2. As at 30 June 2006, the Convention on the Rights of the Child had been ratified or acceded to by 192 States. In addition, two States had signed the Convention.[1]

3. As at 30 June 2006, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the involvement of children in armed conflict had been ratified by 107 States and signed by 122 States and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography had been ratified by 107 States and signed by 115 States.

III. Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

4. During the reporting period, the Committee on the Rights of the Child held its fortieth to forty-second sessions at the United Nations Office at Geneva, from 12 to 30 September 2005, 9 to 27 January 2006 and 15 May to 2 June 2006, respectively.[2]

5. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 59/261 of 23 December 2004, the Committee met in two chambers during its forty-first and forty-second sessions. The Committee found this new working method to be a positive experience and conducive to an interactive dialogue with the delegations of the States parties during the consideration of the reports under the Convention and its two Optional Protocols. Most important, this working method has contributed significantly to the reduction in the backlog of reports pending consideration by the Committee. The Chairperson of the Committee will present to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session an assessment of the working method and the progress made, including the experience of the Committee at its forty-third session scheduled to be held in September 2006, and the views of the Committee on ways of further improving its working methods.

6. In conformity with rule 75 of its provisional rules of procedure, the Committee on the Rights of the Child has decided periodically to devote one day of general discussion to a specific article of the Convention or to a theme related to the rights of the child in order to enhance understanding of the contents and implications of the Convention. At its fortieth session, the Committee devoted its day of general discussion to the theme "Children without parental care". Following the general discussion, the Committee adopted a set of recommendations (see CRC/C/153, paras. 639-689).

Notes

[1] For the list of States that have signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention and Optional Protocols, as well as the dates of their signature, ratification or accession, see www.ohchr.org or untreaty.un.org.

[2] For the reports of the Committee on the sessions, see CRC/C/41/3 and CRC/C/42/3 (to be issued).

United Nations

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Item 96 of the provisional agenda*
International drug control

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Letter dated 27 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of the Declaration adopted at the end of the Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan ("Paris 2 – Moscow 1"), which took place in Moscow from 26 to 28 June 2006 (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could arrange for this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 96 of the provisional agenda for the sixty-first session and as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) V. **Churkin**

* A/61/150

06-45170 (E) 030806 030806

Annex to the letter dated 27 July 2006 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan ("Paris 2 – Moscow 1")

Moscow, 26-28 June 2006

Moscow Declaration

The Ministerial Conference on Drug Routes from Central Asia to Europe was held in Paris three years ago. It was organized at the initiative of France, with the active participation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and is now referred to as the "Paris 1" Conference.

The 2003 Conference gave a strong political impetus to the Paris Pact process, which has served as the basis for a number of important activities and decisive practical measures aimed at mobilizing the efforts of the international community to suppress illicit drug trafficking through Central and South-West Asia.

The progress achieved to date through that process demonstrates convincingly that the path we have chosen is the right one. However, the time has come to review the implementation of the decisions taken at the Paris 1 Conference, to draw initial conclusions and to set targets for our continued joint work, which is aimed at achieving practical results.

At the initiative of the Russian Federation, in furtherance of the Paris Pact process, the ministers for foreign affairs and heads of delegation of 55 States seriously affected by the problem of the use of and illicit trafficking in opium and heroin produced in Afghanistan, together with 23 international organizations, attended the second conference on this issue in Moscow from 26 to 28 June. Given the global nature of the threat of the spread of drugs from Afghanistan, the Moscow Conference was entitled "Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan". It was organized by the Government of the Russian Federation, in cooperation with UNODC. It focused in particular on issues relating to the illicit production of and trafficking in narcotics and precursors, and the smuggling of those substances into and out of Afghanistan through neighbouring regions to their countries of destination, and also on measures to strengthen international and regional cooperation further within the framework of the Paris Pact process, addressing, inter alia, health and social issues, such as drug abuse and treatment, including treatment of persons infected with HIV/AIDS as a result of intravenous drug use.

The Conference stressed in particular that the spread of the use of and trafficking in illicit drugs and the risk of the drug trade becoming fused with terrorist and extremist activities, primarily in terms of the financing of such activities, made it imperative to intensify joint efforts to combat that global threat. Having adopted this Declaration, the participants affirmed the continuing validity of the main provisions of the Paris Pact and their readiness to step up efforts to mobilize the potential of the States concerned with a view to solving the global drug problem in the interests of international peace and security, and expressed their

support for the holding of similar meetings at the ministerial level on a regular basis.

1. Conference outcomes

1.1. Members of the international community will continue to make efforts to assist Afghanistan — which plays the main role in this process and has primary responsibility for it — in implementing its National Drug Control Strategy and in meeting the benchmarks set out in the Afghanistan Compact. This includes measures to target drug traffickers, to expand and diversify opportunities for income generation in rural areas, to reduce domestic demand for drugs, to treat individuals suffering from drug dependency and to establish effective institutions to control the circulation of drugs.

It was noted that some progress had been achieved by the Afghan authorities, with the support of the international community, in combating illicit drug trafficking, and that Afghanistan was ready for open and constructive cooperation with other States and international organizations in that regard. However, it takes time to achieve sustainable implementation of drug control and elimination strategies, particularly when the challenges are such as those we face in Afghanistan. The total output of opiates in Afghanistan still exceeds 400 tons per year in heroin equivalent. The Government of Afghanistan will need the continued support of the international community as it works to implement the National Drug Control Strategy.

It was also noted that it was imperative to strengthen cooperation between Afghanistan and its neighbours with a view to establishing a modern and effective border management system. It was recommended that the decisions of the conferences in Doha in May 2004 and February 2006 should be followed up and that support should be given to the establishment of an Afghan border service. In this connection, Afghanistan and its neighbours the Islamic Republic of Iran, China and Pakistan signed a joint agreement in Doha to enhance coordination on border management, the prevention of illicit drug trafficking, information exchange and cooperation on training.

1.2. According to research conducted by the United Nations, other international organizations and competent national authorities, illicit trafficking in opiates, chiefly heroin, is leading to an increase in drug addiction in countries located along drug transit routes. This applies primarily to countries in Central, South and West Asia and Central and Eastern Europe. In this context, the world community should pay due attention to all three major heroin smuggling routes from Afghanistan: the northern route (through Central Asia and the Russian Federation), the western route (through the Islamic Republic of Iran, Turkey and the Balkans) and the southern route (through Pakistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and beyond by sea).

1.3. The importance of conducting multilateral law enforcement and special services operations to block the channels for the smuggling of narcotics and precursors was affirmed.

It was noted that the Central Asia Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC) for combating illicit drug trafficking and related crimes, which has its headquarters in Almaty, Kazakhstan, has an important role to play in establishing international standards in the region for the exchange of strategic and

operational information between the signatories of the Central Asian memorandum of understanding and their external partners. In addition, the hope was expressed that Afghanistan would sign the memorandum of understanding in the future.

Emphasis was placed on the important role of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs and its subsidiary bodies, in particular the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), in dealing with the entire range of issues relating to the prevention of the drug threat from Afghanistan. It was also recommended that those mechanisms should be more focused on achieving concrete results.

The Conference was provided with convincing data on the grave socio-economic consequences of illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse, such as increased crime, a high mortality rate and increase in disability among the most productive age groups in the population, the expansion of the shadow economy and the weakening of State institutions because of corruption at various levels.

1.4. A positive assessment was made of progress in implementing the Paris Pact process, in the framework of which round tables are held on combating illicit trafficking in drugs of Afghan origin, which are illegally transported through the territory of the Russian Federation, Pakistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the countries of Central Asia, South-Eastern Europe and the Gulf Cooperation Council.

The drug situation in the countries and regions concerned should continue to be systematically reviewed in the context of round tables, and detailed recommendations should be elaborated for the Policy Consultative Group.

Decisions taken by the Policy Consultative Group have resulted in the establishment of specific projects to provide assistance to countries seriously affected by illicit drug trafficking. In order to promote that process further, it will be necessary to draw more widely on the potential of the relevant regional drug control institutions.

1.5. The conclusion was reached that greater attention should be paid to the problem of the diversion into the illicit market of precursors used to produce heroin. It was decided that, in the context of the Paris Pact process, a systematic exchange of information on the diversion of precursors should be established. This implies enhanced coordination among the States concerned, including countries that produce precursors, precursor transit countries and countries in which heroin is produced illegally.

The International Narcotics Control Board and the World Customs Organization (WCO) should play the main role in implementing an effective policy to control such precursors, particularly within the framework of the multilateral Project Cohesion and the WCO Operation Tamerlane.

1.6. It was recognized that steps needed to be taken to strengthen interaction among the judicial supervisory authorities and the courts of the Paris Pact countries, particularly with a view to ensuring that drug barons are extradited to the relevant States and brought to justice for their crimes, wherever they are.

1.7. The problem of illicit trafficking in heroin produced in Afghanistan should be considered on the basis of the principles adopted by the United Nations, in particular by the twentieth special session of the General Assembly on the subject of drugs. Commitment to the relevant United Nations drug control instruments was

reaffirmed and emphasis was placed on the special role of the United Nations, in particular UNODC, which is responsible for implementing the main international policy guidelines in the field of drug control and technical assistance programmes for countries that need them.

1.8. It was recommended that States, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption of 2003, should take steps to ensure that cooperation in this very important sphere is more concrete and effective and should actively apply the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000 in order to combat the illicit drug problem and the crimes associated with it.

1.9. Due attention was paid to medical issues, in particular the prevention and treatment of drug addiction and diseases transmitted through intravenous injection, such as HIV/AIDS and hepatitis. The information on drug addiction and communicable diseases available in most participating countries reveals an alarming situation. In this context, the Governments of all countries should view the fight against drug abuse as an integral part of their public health policy, given that in some regions HIV is spreading at an alarming rate. In this connection, wide-scale regional measures are required to prevent the cross-border spread of communicable drug-related diseases.

2. Conclusions of the Presidency

2.1. The international community should reaffirm its commitments with regard to Afghanistan and, in particular, provide comprehensive support to the Government of Afghanistan in implementing its National Drug Control Strategy, including its law enforcement component, and take action to promote sustainable alternative development. On that basis, States are called upon to make, to the extent possible, contributions to the Counter-Narcotics Trust Fund, which provides an effective and transparent means of supporting the priorities of the Afghan Government in counter-narcotics activity.

2.2. In the countries through which the drug routes from Afghanistan pass, strategies for combating illicit drug trafficking should reflect an approach that strikes a balance between prosecution of traffickers and prevention and treatment of drug addiction, in accordance with United Nations recommendations.

2.3. The central role of UNODC in combating the drug threat should be reinforced. Thus, UNODC should continue to seek to complement the Paris Pact process with drug control efforts within Afghanistan and to avoid duplication of the functions of the various international organizations involved in counter-narcotics activity in the region.

2.4. Cooperation on information-related and operational matters among the law enforcement agencies and special services of the States concerned should be improved with a view to identifying transnational criminal groups involved in the smuggling of narcotics and precursors both within and outside Afghanistan.

2.5. Where necessary, further steps should be taken to bring national legislation on drug control more closely into line with the requirements of the international conventions.

2.6. Efforts to combat the laundering of proceeds of criminal activity, including corruption and illicit trafficking in narcotics and precursors, should be stepped up. All States are urged to adopt laws on the basis of international standards and to establish financial intelligence units. In this context, the activities of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF), working in close cooperation with the Eurasian Group on Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism and the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering, should be highly commended. The importance of implementing the FATF 40 recommendations and nine special recommendations was underlined.

2.7. The health aspects of drug use, including heroin use, should become a priority in State policy in this field. Information campaigns aimed at a young audience should be conducted systematically in primary schools and educational establishments, as well as in the leading media outlets, to alert young people to the dangers of drug abuse.

In view of the cross-border spread of diseases linked to intravenous drug use, the World Health Organization, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and UNODC should conduct joint regional awareness-raising campaigns and exchange experience and best practice.

2.8. The need to ensure a steady reduction in the illicit cultivation of and trafficking in opium was especially emphasized.

In particular, a sharp increase in drug seizures on the borders with Afghanistan in transit countries and consumer countries, a wide-scale reduction in the illicit import of precursors into Afghanistan, the undermining of the financial base of the drug trade and demand reduction measures could help to achieve this goal.

Confidence was expressed that the discussions and recommendations of the Moscow Conference would become an element of the "Paris – Moscow process". Experts were given appropriate instructions.

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Items 67 (a) and (b) of the provisional agenda*

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations; special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation for selected countries and regions

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report is submitted to the General Assembly in compliance with its requests in resolutions 59/214, 59/215, 59/216, 59/219 of 22 December 2004 and resolution 60/219 of 22 December 2005. It provides a status report and an analysis of the current challenges on the delivery of both humanitarian and relief and rehabilitation assistance supplied by the United Nations and its partners to countries affected by various types of natural and man-made disasters. In keeping with the request of the General Assembly to the Secretariat to consolidate and streamline reports whenever possible, the country reports under the present agenda item have again been consolidated into a single document covering six countries.

* A/61/150.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted to the General Assembly in compliance with its requests in resolutions 59/214, 59/215, 59/216, 59/219 of 22 December 2004 and resolution 60/219 of 22 December 2005, and provides information on relief and rehabilitation assistance supplied by the United Nations and its partners to countries affected by various types of natural and man-made disasters. In keeping with the request of the Assembly to the Secretariat to consolidate and streamline reports whenever possible, the country reports under the present agenda item have again been consolidated into a single document covering six countries.

II. Humanitarian and rehabilitation assistance to individual countries

A. Angola

2. By its resolution 59/216, the General Assembly, inter alia, requested national and international, regional and subregional financial institutions to provide their support to the Government of Angola in its effort to alleviate poverty, consolidate peace and democracy and contribute to economic stability, welcomed the continued commitment of the Government of Angola to improve governance, transparency and accountability in the management of public resources, including natural resources, encouraged the Government of Angola to continue its efforts to that end, called on international organizations and others in a position to do so to assist the Government of Angola in this endeavour, and welcomed the commitment of the Government of Angola to the strengthening of its democratic institutions.

Review of major developments

3. General Assembly resolution 59/216 is no longer relevant to describe the current context in Angola. Four years after the signing of the Luena Peace Agreement on 4 April 2002, the consolidation of the peace process is a reality, and Angola has definitively moved from an emergency and humanitarian assistance phase to a recovery, reconstruction and development phase. In such a context, the report of the Secretary-General on special economic assistance to Angola should focus on the new challenges linked to the national recovery and reconstruction efforts of the Angolan Government and its development partners.

4. Despite limited support from the international community, Angola has been quite innovative in finding its own way to rebuild the country against the backdrop of a legacy of more than 30 years of war and destruction. The country is moving towards reconstruction by maximizing South-South cooperation with China, Brazil and India, which are providing substantial loans under favourable conditions to support national reconstruction efforts, particularly in the area of infrastructural development. To do so, Angola is using its immense oil reserves as collateral, and it expects impressive economic growth through oil revenues and stabilized inflation rates.

5. While the country experienced three-digit inflation during the 1990s and until 2002, the inflation rate has dropped gradually to less than 15 per cent in 2005, and prices are expected to remain stable in 2006. The positive trends in macroeconomic

stabilization and continued gross domestic product (GDP) growth over the past two years (11.6 per cent in 2004 and 20.6 per cent in 2005), the approval of the poverty reduction strategy (Estratégia de Combate à Pobreza) and the preparation of Millennium Development Goals-based national development plans also illustrate Government efforts to reduce poverty.

Current challenges to development

6. However, the biggest challenges remain addressing the desperate need for growth with equity, sustainability and, ultimately, human development. The population of Angola remains among the poorest in the world, and the country ranks only 160th out of 177 in terms of its human development index. The key questions are how to improve exponentially the living conditions of the majority of poor Angolans and move towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

7. The results of the protracted conflict from which Angola is emerging will be felt by its people for many years to come, but political will, decisive action and firm support from the international community can enhance the ability and capacity of the Government to effectively undertake the extensive reforms, capacity development and employment creation necessary for its development.

8. Current progress, albeit slow, is encouraging. Major demining efforts were placed at the centre of immediate plans to sustain peace and improve human security. To date, the social effects of landmines on the lives of the population have been mapped in 15 out of 18 provinces. The mine action sector has gained much impetus with the sound establishment of national institutions in charge of the coordination and the effective implementation of mine action efforts throughout the country by various actors.

9. Since late 2005, the majority of internally displaced persons, refugees and demobilized soldiers have been or are in the process of being reintegrated into communities. There is also some improvement in some of the social indicators, namely increased enrolment in primary school, rehabilitation and construction of social infrastructures and increased delivery of social services such as health, education, electricity and water and sanitation.

10. There are ongoing efforts for institutional reforms, supported by United Nations programmes, in areas such as decentralization and local governance, modernization of public financial management systems, judicial training and reform, environmental sustainability, civil protection systems, micro-entrepreneurship development, the informal sector and the employment generation strategy.

11. Current preparatory activities for presidential elections in 2007 and the recent adoption of the United Nations Convention against Corruption by the National Assembly in May 2006 clearly signal the Government's commitment to democratic processes, improved governance, transparency and accountability. Fourteen years after the first multiparty elections (which, unfortunately, resulted in renewed violence), the prospects of holding presidential and parliamentary elections have gripped the attention of the nation. An electoral legislative package has been approved and critical issues related to the legal, political and technical conditions that should be established prior to elections are being discussed countrywide.

12. Angola is engaged in playing an active role regionally and internationally, and its recent election as chairperson of the newly established Peacebuilding Commission is to be commended.

13. As mentioned earlier in this report, the signing of the Luena Peace Agreement in April 2002 signalled the beginning of a new era for Angola, in which the key priorities are defined within a framework of sustainable peace and long-term development planning and processes. The national strategy to combat poverty approved in 2004, as well as the 2003 and 2005 Millennium Development Goal reports, entirely reflect these priorities. The legal framework is therefore in existence, but the challenge is in the implementation.

Conclusions and recommendations

14. In spite of its incredible wealth in oil, diamonds and water resources, and its agricultural potential, Angola, as with many in its circumstances, is plagued by high levels of corruption and huge deficits in capacity-building and retention, democratic processes, human rights and the rule of law; in sum, good governance and management. This is one of the biggest challenges for the United Nations system and the international community.

15. The full adoption of the Millennium Development Goal concept by the national authorities constitutes an important opportunity and challenge for the international community. While commitment towards the Millennium Development Goals is expressed in various official documents, statements and speeches, at the programmatic and implementation levels, the political will still finds very little translation and some active resistance, particularly in relation to the inclusion of civil society.

16. On the other hand, there are opportunities in Angola's continuing economic growth, the Government's efforts to engage national and foreign investors by actively promoting economic diversification outside the traditional oil and diamond sectors, a decentralization programme that is gaining momentum and slight improvements in areas such as general public expenditure management and business legal framework, despite inconsistent and ineffective parliamentary budget oversight and an inadequate tradition of accounting and auditing. The forthcoming electoral process foreseen for 2007 will certainly constitute a major milestone in Angola's ongoing pacification and democratization processes. The international community should actively support these efforts and take up the challenge to work hand in hand with the Government of Angola and its development partners — including civil society organizations and the private sector — to build the path for long-term development.

B. Liberia

17. By its resolution 59/219, the General Assembly, inter alia, invited, all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to provide assistance to Liberia to facilitate the creation of an enabling environment for the promotion of peace, socio-economic development and regional security, invited the international community to provide financial and technical assistance to the National Transitional Government to facilitate free and fair presidential and general elections in October 2005, and urged the National Transitional Government and all

States to facilitate and support the return and reintegration of ex-combatants into their home area, with special attention to children.

Review of major developments

18. The security situation in all 15 counties of Liberia was stabilized at the end of the first year of the integrated mission. The focus in the second year was on returning and reintegrating refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs) to their places of origin, commencing support to the re-establishment of a democratic government and resuscitating the economy.

19. By October 2004 the last demobilization camps were closing, with disarmament being carried out to gather the last remaining arms. By the end of 2004, 103,019 ex-combatants had been disarmed and 101,000 demobilized; 27,000 weapons, 6,153,631 small arms ammunition and 29,794 larger ammunitions were collected. Subsequently, the focus shifted towards reintegration and rehabilitation with vocational training and education. By May 2006, 65,893 ex-combatants were profiting from reintegration opportunities, with 35,981 awaiting assistance.

20. As the security situation across the country improved, the IDP return process commenced in November 2004 and was officially declared complete by the Vice President of Liberia on 20 April 2006. More than 314,000 IDPs were returned to their counties of origin. More than 70,000 refugees have been repatriated from neighbouring countries by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) from November 2004 through June 2006. While their return to their communities has been accomplished successfully, their long-term reintegration is still in progress and many of their basic needs remain unmet.

21. The rule of law and corruption have been particularly pertinent issues. The Liberian Police Academy was re-established on 12 July 2004, to train the country's new police service. To date 1,800 new Liberian National Police, 155 Liberia Seaport Police and 392 Special Security Service officers have graduated from the Academy. Security sector reform has been under way since before the inauguration of the new Government, but active recruitment of the new Liberian Army began after the inauguration.

22. As reconciliation is a precondition for sustainable peace legislation establishing a truth and reconciliation commission was passed in June 2005. Work began earnestly after the inauguration of the nine commissioners in February 2006, with the official launching in June 2006.

23. Following the October and November 2005 democratic elections, the National Transitional Government of Liberia, was replaced in January 2006 with the installation of Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, the first democratically elected woman president in Africa.

24. After protracted negotiations with international partners, the National Transitional Government of Liberia had committed to the Governance and Economic Management Assistance Programme in September 2005. This programme addresses revenue collection and stresses capacity-building and national ownership of the reform agenda. The United Nations is part of a technical team that helps coordinate international partners with implementation of the Programme and supports organization, monitoring and assessments, ensuring consultation with civil society and planning with the Economic Governance Steering Committee. The

Steering Committee consists of representatives from Government, the international community and civil society, and it oversees implementation of the Programme. As a result of the initiative, the Government is benefiting from the services of internationally recruited experts in strategic economic institutions to enhance transparency and facilitate the transfer of skills.

25. Similarly, the Government, with the Liberia Reconstruction and Development Committee as the principal agent, has been setting the national development agenda around four pillars: expanding peace and security; revitalizing economic activity; rebuilding infrastructure and providing basic services; and strengthening governance and the rule of law. A poverty reduction strategy process has been recently commenced with follow-up on the achievement of Millennium Development Goals from the first Millennium Development Goal report published at the end of 2004.

26. The emphasis on community-based recovery articulated by the United Nations joint action plan (principally UNHCR, the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)) mirrors the national development agenda. All development partners engaged in community-based recovery initiatives are now working in a coordinated and cohesive manner to promote rural reconstruction. This includes basic socio-economic infrastructure and service provision, as well as the strengthening of local governance frameworks and mechanisms.

Current challenges to development

27. Despite the dedication of the newly elected Government and the progress that has been made over the past 20 months, severe institutional, material and national capacity constraints are affecting national progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals. This is particularly true for human resources in all sectors.

28. The principal constraint is the lack of resources and the current transition from the humanitarian to the developmental context. Many critical NGOs are beginning to phase out, particularly in the health sector, and donor funding is becoming increasingly difficult to attract in the transition period. The 2006 United Nations Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) for Liberia has received only 25 per cent to date. Some essential areas of the 2006 CAP, such as economic recovery and rehabilitation and education, have received no funding at all. Liberia is experiencing the classic relief-to-development transition conundrum. Although funds are sometimes pledged, severe disbursement delays cause considerable delays in the delivery of assistance. Now is the time for the international community to find speedy solutions and bridge the funding gap between relief and development support.

29. Among the most critical constraints is the lack of reliable data and information management systems in place at the national and county levels. Reliable and comprehensive data, including statistics and geo-information, is crucial to support the national reconstruction and development agenda, i.e. the poverty reduction strategy process and the Millennium Development Goals, as well as such United Nations tools as the common country assessment/United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the cluster coordination framework.

30. The lack of basic social services and infrastructure is posing a severe challenge to economic recovery. Roads, where they exist at all, are in extreme need of repair, and large tracts of rural Liberia are accessible only by air during the rainy season (April-October). There is no public power or water supply, and much of the rural population has no access to power at all.

31. Another key issue is the extremely high level of formal unemployment, estimated to be as high as 85 per cent, with the youth being one of the worst affected segments of the population. This complex situation is not alleviated by the high numbers of unemployed ex-combatants who have completed their reintegration training programmes and the former Armed Forces of Liberia soldiers who were discharged.

32. While the socio-economic situation in the country remains critical, regional security concerns are also widespread. Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea demonstrate signs of unrest, and the security situation remains tentative in Sierra Leone, as it recovers from 10 years of conflict. Contingency preparedness forms a part of the plans of all United Nations agencies and many NGOs.

Conclusions and recommendations

33. For the Millennium Development Goals to be achieved, or at least for substantial progress to be made, massive, pro-poor economic recovery efforts are essential. Substantial donor support is urgently required to help the new Government to commence with some large scale service provision and help meet the expectations of the people of Liberia. The consolidation of the recent hard-won peace is dependent on this. Qualified Liberians must be attracted back to serve their country. Scale and timeliness of resource availability are of the essence.

34. Data and information management are a central pillar of macroeconomic development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals in Liberia, and support for building national capacity is crucial. Reliable data and data products are essential for the development of an effective poverty reduction strategy and other national mechanisms and strategies aimed at reducing poverty.

35. Capacity-building of national institutions is also fundamental. The United Nations is in the process of launching county support teams to work with 15 recently appointed county superintendents as an effort to underpin sound decentralized governance with information and project management skills. The collaboration and support of all development partners would greatly increase the effectiveness of the endeavour.

36. As emphasized in the soon-to-be-launched interim poverty reduction strategy, creating employment is at the heart of recovery and sustainable development in Liberia. Development partners must focus on attracting investment into the country and stabilizing the economic environment in order to foster economic growth.

37. Education and health care, particularly regarding child mortality and maternal health, have similarly been identified by the Government as areas of critical concern. The United Nations system and other development partners need to increase support in these areas if any meaningful progress is to be made towards the Millennium Development Goals in Liberia.

C. Mozambique

38. By its resolution 59/214, the General Assembly, inter alia, took note of the launching by the Government of Mozambique of the national contingency plan for natural disasters to improve disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and management, and invited the international community to support this initiative, encouraged the Government of Mozambique to continue its efforts to fight HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, and to implement the Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty (2001-2005) and national development plans, and stressed the importance of international assistance for the development programme in Mozambique.

Review of major developments

39. The countries in the Southern African region, including Mozambique, are facing a fatal combination of HIV/AIDS, food insecurity and weakened capacity of Government bodies to deliver critical services, a phenomenon known as the "triple threat".

40. The United Nations Integrated Framework on HIV/AIDS was developed in response to the triple threat to ensure that not less than 25 per cent of each United Nations agency budget is spent on HIV/AIDS mitigation. In Mozambique, the United Nations development assistance framework shows that 33 per cent of the United Nations budget in Mozambique is for HIV/AIDS prevention, mitigation and care.

41. Approximately two thirds of the population of Mozambique lives in rural areas and the economy is predominantly based on agriculture. However, Mozambique is particularly vulnerable to recurring natural disasters such as floods and cyclones, droughts and pests. At the moment, Mozambique is at the end of a four-year drought, during which the food security situation deteriorated gradually. However, the 2005-2006 rainy season has been good in most areas. The Ministry of Agriculture preliminary estimate for 2006 agricultural production expects a harvest of 2.1 million tons of cereals, 365,000 tons of vegetables and 7.5 million tons of cassava, representing an increase of between 10 per cent and 14 per cent over 2005 production. As of May 2006, the food security situation is generally improving as food availability improves with the good harvest. Conditions also appear favourable for the second season.

Response

42. The National Disaster Management Institute, under the Ministry of State Administration, is responsible for national disaster management. United Nations support to the Government is coordinated by the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office in collaboration with the members of the United Nations Disaster Management Team. Different levels of the Government and local and national non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations are also involved in the assessment and coordination of the response. In March 2006 the Council of Ministers approved a new National Disaster Management Institute strategy for 2006-2013, which has a strong focus on prevention and mitigation activities in arid and semi-arid areas.

Food aid and agriculture

43. In June 2005, following the Vulnerability Assessment Committee, the Government of Mozambique appealed for food aid for an estimated 550,000 people in the drought-affected areas (32 districts in 7 provinces). A new assessment by the Committee in October 2005 revised this figure to 801,000 affected people in 61 districts across all of Mozambique's 10 provinces. WFP reached a peak of more than 568,000 drought-affected people in March 2006, just before the harvest started. Other WFP activities such as school feeding and community safety nets (for people affected by HIV/AIDS) are implemented in the same areas. Community safety net activities reach approximately 150,000 people per month year round.

44. The work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) work on input trade fairs, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, continued in 2005 to ensure that families had seeds and other agricultural inputs for the 2005-2006 planting season. More than 30,000 vulnerable households were reached during the main cropping season and second season fairs are currently being organized for an additional 45,000 households across the country. In addition, FAO is supporting the Ministry of Agriculture in the rehabilitation of small-scale irrigation schemes, and is promoting nutrition education, vocational training and school gardens (together with WFP), and capacity-building in disease surveillance and control activities in the livestock sector.

45. Ongoing but longer term activities to reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS on food security involve other sectoral partners and include livelihood and market strengthening, vocational training, policy advice on the implementation of land laws for vulnerable households and communities, and advocacy to ensure that food security, HIV/AIDS and rural development are prioritized and operationalized within Government strategies and planning. This collaboration includes technical support to the National Secretariat for Food Security to improve information gathering, analysis and dissemination on current and chronic vulnerability issues.

Health and nutrition

46. The integrated nutrition and health programme led by the Ministry of Health, with support from UNICEF, WFP and local NGOs, is being implemented in 18 drought-affected districts in the provinces of Tete, Manica, Sofala, Gaza and Maputo. Since the initiation of the programme in March, 60,302 children under five have been screened; 4,164 have been identified as moderately malnourished and 706 as severely malnourished; 23,344 have been supplemented with Vitamin A and 28,691 have been de-wormed. Distribution of Corn Soy Blend food to the beneficiaries will start in June. The programme aims to build Government capacity to implement nutrition rehabilitation programmes and to use the lessons learned to develop a long-term programme to address malnutrition and reduce mortality.

47. As part of the cholera response, UNICEF supported the training of 457 health staff on cholera case management in the affected provinces of Sofala, Zambezia, Nampula, Niassa and Manica. Funds were also provided to Sofala, the worst-affected province, to contract 160 additional staff for cholera treatment centres and 160 activists to conduct community education, as well as to procure supplies such as cholera beds and cholera treatment centre kits for eight districts, and to allow the Ministry of Health staff to conduct supervisory visits. Seven large tents were sent to the province to establish additional cholera treatment centres in areas with

outbreaks, and a further 45 tents are pre-positioned at the Ministry of Health in case of widespread epidemics.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

48. Access to safe water and sanitation in drought and cholera-affected areas was increased through ongoing support to the construction of 16 water points and the rehabilitation of a further 132 water points, providing safe water for over 224,600 drought-affected people in Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Sofala, Zambezia and Tete provinces. These activities are being complemented with training of community committees and local authorities for operation, maintenance and management of the water points, including the adoption of safe hygiene practices by the communities. In addition, cholera prevention activities in affected areas are supported through the provision of emergency supplies for the treatment and distribution of water (chlorine, bladders and water treatment units). Financial and technical support is given to the Ministry of Health to organize cholera prevention campaigns and disseminate communication and education materials on cholera prevention and the adoption of safe hygiene practices.

Education

49. In 2005, WFP supported some 50,000 beneficiaries in drought-affected areas with monthly take-home rations as an incentive to keep vulnerable children in school. UNICEF implemented activities in drought-affected areas, including the provision of pre-positioned education materials for learners and teachers, training of school council members on governance, and outreach activities for girls and orphaned and vulnerable children, who are often the first ones to drop out of school in situations of emergency. UNICEF also supported the Ministry of Education with the development of a monitoring system through sentinel schools in vulnerable areas to collect data establishing attendance trends of learners and teachers in order to inform response activities.

Protection

50. The protection of children orphaned or made vulnerable in the context of HIV/AIDS was addressed through targeted interventions funded under UNICEF regular programmes in drought-affected areas. A basic package was developed for delivery to the most vulnerable households caring for orphaned and vulnerable children. The package includes basic household items, hygiene products, water purification tablets, clothing, school materials and mosquito nets. This kit can also be used in localized emergencies such as floods or drought. The primary focus of this additional emergency support planned for 2006 is expected to be child-headed households, households with a chronically ill caregiver and elderly headed households.

51. Training in the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse in the context of emergencies continued in 2005. Several hundred humanitarian workers from United Nations agencies, NGOs, Government and provincial and community leaders in Gaza and Inhambane provinces have been trained since the project began in 2003. Between January and April 2006, 157 humanitarian workers involved in food distribution were sensitized on the prevention of abuse and exploitation.

Communication

52. The United Nations agencies are providing support to the National Disaster Management Institute in developing information materials and early warning messages on disasters for the general public and are working on the development of a social mobilization and communication strategy. The strategy will contribute to further developing the capacity of the National Disaster Management Institute in the areas of information, communication and advocacy. The United Nations system has offered financial and technical support and information and communications equipment to achieve this objective.

International assistance

53. Mozambique is one of the major recipients of official development assistance (ODA). The country hosts one of the largest joint programmes in Africa, the Programme Aid Partners, comprised by 18 donors, also known as G-18. The Programme Aid Partners provide budget support to Mozambique with the aim of channelling efficient and effective financial support to the implementation of the country's Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty. This programme is premised on support for poverty eradication by: (a) building a partnership based on frank and open dialogue on the content and progress of Mozambique's poverty reduction strategy; and (b) providing financing for poverty reduction that is clearly and transparently linked to performance, in a way that improves aid effectiveness and country ownership of the development process, reduces transaction costs, allows allocative efficiency in public spending, predictability of aid flows, increases the effectiveness of the State and public administration, improves monitoring and evaluation and strengthens domestic accountability.

54. The United Nations system, and UNDP in particular, is actively participating in this process as an observer and co-chair of the Development Partners Group, a much wider group comprising the G-18, the United Nations and non-G-18 partners. UNDP assists the coordination of the other United Nations agencies' inputs in the main development process, and it also strives to strengthen national institutional capacities for the Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty and monitoring and evaluation of Millennium Development Goals and takes a proactive role in brokering dialogue between Government and civil society, the United Nations agencies and multilateral and bilateral organizations (including the G-18), on the joint programming, harmonization alignment and simplification agenda.

D. Serbia and Montenegro[1]

55. By its resolution 59/215, the General Assembly, inter alia, called upon all States, regional organizations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant bodies to continue to provide assistance to alleviate the needs of refugees, and internally displaced people, and urged development partners to assist in capacity-building, institution-building and local employment generation in their programmes.

[1] Future reports will contain separate reporting on Serbia, on the one hand, and Montenegro, on the other hand. The reporting period mainly includes data collected before the declaration of independence of the Republic of Montenegro, which explains the common heading.

56. During the reporting period, United Nations humanitarian operations in Serbia and Montenegro have aimed at complementing the relief-to-development transition process, advocating that development policies promote durable solutions and develop national capacity to meet the basic needs of the most vulnerable, while keeping material assistance tightly focused on the basic needs of those who have no other means of support.

Review of major developments in Serbia

57. Serbia saw a declining trend of humanitarian aid until the end of 2004, but aid increased in 2005, owing to natural disasters, particularly floods in the spring of 2005 and 2006. The Serbian Government is still stressing the importance of having access to certain forms of humanitarian aid for an additional period of time, specifically to find a solution for the problems of refugees and IDPs.

58. Although living standards in Serbia are rising, some groups suffered continuous losses and pockets of deep poverty remain. The poverty rate is still around 10.5 per cent, while the inflation rate, which was brought down to 13.4 per cent in 2004, reached 17.7 per cent in 2005. Unemployment is still high (the official unemployment rate for 2005 is around 27 per cent, while the rate based on the 2004 Labour Force Survey is 18.4 per cent) with a large percentage of workers in the grey economy. Moreover, Serbia hosts the highest number of vulnerable groups in the region, and these people are more prone to social exclusion and discrimination. There are 107,000 registered refugees and 160,000 formerly registered refugees deserving support in the process of integration, 208,000 IDPs from Kosovo (where political changes may have an impact on the status and overall number of these individuals), and between 100,000-500,000 Roma.

Current challenges to development assistance in Serbia

59. The major challenges that Serbia is facing vis-à-vis development assistance are, to a great extent, related to the political situation in the country. The State Union of Serbia and Montenegro was dissolved in June 2006, and poor cooperation with the Hague Tribunal resulted in putting on hold the European Union (EU) integration process, and the Kosovo issue remains unresolved.

60. The aggravated political situation also undermines the work of State institutions. So far, the United Nations has been supporting the Council of Ministers in the transition from relief to long-term development, as this institution had the main responsibility for improving the humanitarian situation and creating conditions for long-term development. With the State Union dismantled, subsequent institutional arrangements are yet to be agreed upon.

61. Addressing vulnerability in the western Balkans is crucial for the cohesion of societies. A number of economic, political and social obstacles are preventing the social inclusion of the most vulnerable, but there are also numerous technical obstacles. The general developmental activities undertaken since 2000 do not cover properly all marginalized groups. Either they are not tailored properly to include the interests specific for the most vulnerable owing to the lack of precise data, or if properly tailored, they cannot ensure the proper coverage of the vulnerable due to the complex administrative/bureaucratic/registration-related obstacles.

62. In terms of resource mobilization for improvement of governance and institutional capabilities to use aid more effectively, the United Nations country team and the Council of Ministers signed the UNDAF 2005-2009. The Framework recognized the strategic objectives of the member States of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro and incorporated the remaining humanitarian issues into development objectives to promote human rights for all and to improve the lives of all citizens, especially those of the most excluded and vulnerable. In that respect, the Government of Serbia is seeking maintenance of a relatively high level of development assistance until 2010/11, as it is estimated that any further decrease of this form of external funding could be damaging to the smooth implementation of democratic reforms.

Conclusions and recommendations

63. The United Nations will support the identification and implementation of the specific sustainable solutions to the problems of vulnerable groups through a comprehensive approach encompassing both regional dimensions and national specifics. Area-based development is a mechanism that can be used extensively in addressing vulnerability at the local level in the development context.

64. The priority for the humanitarian community and the real challenges in meeting the spirit of the Millennium Development Goals lie in redressing the development obstacles facing marginalized and vulnerable groups, including Roma, refugees and IDPs. There is a great need for statistical data on the situation of vulnerable groups, especially in the case of Roma, whose numbers appear to be significantly underestimated by official statistics.

65. The Government of Serbia underlines that while humanitarian needs have declined significantly since 2001, continued donor humanitarian support to United Nations agencies will be crucial to meet immediate basic needs of vulnerable populations. Taking into account resolution of the Kosovo status, the United Nations will continue to seek support from the international community in the next two to three years, specifically for the return and local integration of a sizeable part of IDPs.

Review of major developments in Montenegro

66. In the referendum held on 21 May 2006, voters chose independence for Montenegro, thus dissolving the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro. The referendum was organized in accordance with EU recommendations, standards, monitoring and technical support, and the results were recognized internationally. On 28 June 2006, Montenegro was admitted to the United Nations. Early EU accession remains a high priority while the country seeks resumption of the negotiations on the stabilization and association agreement with the EU.

67. At present, the IDP and refugee caseloads make up 4 per cent of the total population. After the drastic decline of humanitarian assistance in late 2001, the current limited humanitarian support is focused on durable solutions, primarily pending the final status of Kosovo.

68. Despite some encouraging economic trends, 12 per cent of the population lives below the absolute poverty line, while some 30 per cent of the population is

economically vulnerable.[2] Along with IDPs and refugees, the Roma minority is by far the most vulnerable and socially excluded group of the society, with their poverty rate at 53 per cent. In terms of regional disparity, the high poverty rate in the north (19.3 per cent, 45 per cent of the total poor), and political polarization could potentially grow into social tensions and instability, especially in the sensitive post-referendum period.

69. The country has recently recorded improvements in development, economic growth and the human development index. However, during the lengthy economic transition, enterprise restructuring was carried out through labour retrenchment, but without providing social protection and employment opportunities, thus resulting in growing numbers of poor people and a widening gap between the rich and the poor. Furthermore, in Transparency International's 2004 corruption perception index, the now-dissolved State Union of Serbia and Montenegro ranks 2.8 on a scale of 10,[3] a rank typical of countries with high levels of corruption.

70. Despite the progress, democratization and the rule of law are slowed down by the underdeveloped legislative frameworks, insufficient institutional capacity and poor coordination among State institutions. Public administration and the judiciary have a great lack of qualified human resources. Although a legislative framework for decentralization is in place, local authorities still do not perform fully their scope of jurisdictions. Cooperation frameworks between the public and non-governmental sectors have not yet been institutionalized.

71. The exceptional natural resources[4] are often either threatened by overexploitation or represent an untapped potential. Further, there are serious concerns regarding inappropriate solid and wastewater treatment, expending illegal constructions and inadequate spatial planning, and poor implementation of the environmental standards, especially in the industry sector, etc. The governing structures do not have adequate capacity to manage and systematically monitor the natural resources.

Current challenges to development assistance in Montenegro

72. The excellent natural resource endowment can provide the basis for a rapid upturn in the economy over the medium term, which can provide the financial resources to address social issues without recourse to sizeable external borrowing.

73. The country is no longer in a humanitarian crisis situation and is moving towards stabilization and economic development. The Government has developed a strategy[5] for durable solutions for IDPs and refugees. As well, recognizing the extreme vulnerability of Roma, the Government adopted its National Action Plan for Decade of Roma Inclusion 2005-2015, but its enforcement will require the strong commitment of the Government and international support. Given the weakness of

[2] Poverty Reduction Strategy paper, 2003, the Government of Montenegro.

[3] Transparency International, corruption perception index for 2005, see www.transparency.org/

[4] Montenegro is a Conservation International Mediterranean hotspot; it has a Ramsar site (Skadar Lake), two UNESCO World Heritage sites (Kotor and Durmitor), a UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserve, and species-area index of 0.837, top position on the European biodiversity scale.

[5] Strategy for resolving the issues of refugees and IDPs in Montenegro, April 2005; it is estimated that 60 million euros are needed for its enforcement.

the economy and the underdeveloped social security system, support will be needed to provide access to and quality services for the most vulnerable.

74. The Millennium Development Goals report for Montenegro[6] identifies the key challenges as follows: the fight against poverty, the constitution of a modern State based on the rule of law and democratization, and revitalization of the economy within the framework of sustainable development. To achieve this, the report recommends that Montenegro address the root causes by focusing on European integration, harmonization of the Constitution in line with modern States, poverty reduction, social inclusion and accelerated growth, strengthened democratic processes, the fight against corruption, implementation and institutionalization of reform, public investments, refugee returns/integration and regional cooperation.

Conclusions and recommendations

75. *Vulnerable groups' social inclusion*: sustainable social inclusion for refugees, IDPs, Roma and other marginalized groups should be sought within the poverty reduction strategy and development opportunities. This is to be achieved through economic development, long-term investments and employment generation programmes for hard-to-employ groups, with a focus on enabling framework for small and medium-sized enterprises and socially responsible private sector development.

76. *Public administration reform and capacity development*: enabling public administration to carry out reforms, respond to the key EU accession challenges, support democratic institutions and the rule of law, thus becoming responsible, accountable and good governance.

77. *Environmental governance*: structures should be built for cross-institutional and regional coordination and cooperation to comply with EU environmental standards and international conventions. Further, Montenegro should be supported in its commitment to environmentally responsible development to achieve sustainable development that relies on tourism, renewable energy resources, forestry and organic production in a sustainable and environmentally responsible way.

E. Somalia

78. By its resolution 60/219, the General Assembly, inter alia, urged donor countries and regional and subregional organizations to continue to contribute to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Somalia, and called upon the international community to provide humanitarian assistance and relief to the transitional federal institutions and the Somali people to alleviate in particular the consequences of the civil war and the prevailing drought.

Review of major developments

79. In late 2005, the already dire humanitarian situation in Somalia was further exacerbated by the failed *deyr* rainy season and the onset of the worst drought in more than a decade. By early January 2006, some 1.7 million people were in urgent

[6] Report on progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in Montenegro 2005.

need of assistance. Southern Somalia was worst hit, including the Gedo, the Middle and Lower Juba, Bay and Bakool regions, where 1.4 million people were in critical need of assistance. Northern Gedo and the riverine areas of the Juba Valley were at moderate risk of famine.

80. Given the worsening humanitarian situation, the 2006 Somalia Consolidated Appeal was revised in March 2006 to reflect the growing scale of the crisis. The revised Appeal requests $331 million, up from $174 million, and targets 2.1 million people, including 400,000 internally displaced persons.

81. In April and May 2006, initial good *gu* rains in southern and north-west Somalia replenished water catchments and improved water access for drought-affected pastoral and agropastoral communities. The rains helped avert the worse case scenario of a famine. However, according to the FAO Food Security Analysis Unit, southern Somalia will remain in a state of humanitarian emergency until December 2006, while areas of central and northern Somalia will be in an acute food and livelihood crisis. Cereal crop harvest is projected to be below normal this season, possibly leading to a third consecutive year of poor crop production. Food access and supply will remain stressed until December.

82. United Nations agencies and partner NGOs require sustained and reinforced efforts to address the vast humanitarian needs. Since January 2006, eight out of nine nutrition assessments recorded global acute malnutrition rates that exceeded the emergency threshold of 15 per cent, and four recorded global acute malnutrition rates of over 20 per cent. In the drought-affected areas, an estimated 58,000 children under five years of age are malnourished, including 10,000 who are severely malnourished. Supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes remain unacceptably low with less than 15 per cent coverage of target beneficiaries.

83. Polio was eradicated in Somalia in 2002, but the emergence of new cases means that the country poses one of the greatest threats to the global eradication of polio. Since the first case re-emerged in June 2005, a total of 210 wild polio virus cases have been confirmed as of May 2006. As part of the effort to halt the polio outbreak, several rounds of national immunization days have been completed. Some campaigns were synchronized with the border regions of Ethiopia, north-east Kenya and Djibouti as part of a regional prevention and control strategy.

84. Since February 2006, militia allied to the Alliance for the Restoration of Peace and Counter-Terrorism and the Islamic Courts Union have clashed at key strategic points in Mogadishu in an attempt to gain control of the city. According to the International Committee of the Red Cross, more than 2,000 conflict-related casualties have been admitted to Mogadishu's two main hospitals since the beginning of the year. The latest round of fighting in May 2006 resulted in the death of over 320 people and displacement of 17,800. While calm has returned to Mogadishu, now predominantly under the control of the sharia courts, the situation remains uncertain. However, these developments could still provide a window of opportunity to enhance humanitarian access and aid delivery to highly vulnerable populations. Mogadishu is host to the largest group of IDPs in Somalia — around a quarter of a million people — and yet very limited assistance has reached them over the last 15 years owing to restricted access.

85. Thousands of Ethiopians and Somalis continue to be vulnerable to organized smuggling rings in Puntland. Hundreds have died this year in attempts to cross the

sea to Yemen. Young women in particular have become targets of traffickers and end up in Kenya or South Africa. UNHCR, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and UNDP, together with the International Organization for Migration, have been working together to facilitate the return of willing Ethiopians under an assisted voluntary return programme, which commenced on 22 May 2006. As of 31 May, 105 Ethiopians were returned and 313 were pending departure.

86. Protection remains a major gap in the operational response in Somalia. The situation of IDPs remains below any minimum acceptable standards owing to the combined effects of non-cooperation of the local authorities, limited presence of experienced United Nations and NGO staff on the ground and lack of required funding. While there have been some positive developments in obtaining clarity on national counterparts on displacement-related matters, some obstacles still remain. In 2006, the focus has been to develop a protection-monitoring mechanism to gain better access to the IDP population and establish networks that can improve response to protection and assistance needs.

Current challenges to development

87. The aid community has remained fully engaged in responding to the crisis in southern Somalia, but various factors have affected the pace, coverage and implementation of the response. These include logistical constraints owing to the continuing lack of infrastructure and localized flooding; insecurity; lack of sustainable access and humanitarian space; lack of partners and poor operational capacity; and delayed funding.

88. Insecurity resulting from inter and intra-clan conflict, particularly in southern and central Somalia, persisted during the reporting period. The highly volatile security environment continues to restrict access to communities affected by drought, harassment and exploitation. General insecurity also directly affects aid workers. On 1 March 2006, an international staff member was abducted for 30 hours in Afmadow district (Lower Juba) while on a joint assessment to identify priority interventions in response to the drought.

89. Against this backdrop, various advocacy initiatives on access and protection were initiated. On 17 February 2006, the Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia widely disseminated an open letter to all Somali leaders urging all actors to work towards creating an environment conducive to free and safe passage of humanitarian assistance. Basic humanitarian principles on access and protection have been and continue to be disseminated among local authorities to garner grass-roots support for unhindered humanitarian space and operation.

90. As of June 2006, the Somalia CAP is 43 per cent covered with almost $142 million committed out of a total requirement of $331,371,720. A large proportion of the commitments received, however, were towards food needs, leaving many critical sectors such as agriculture, health, protection, security, shelter, water and sanitation less than 20 per cent funded.

Conclusions and recommendations

91. Somalia represents one of the most challenging humanitarian crises for the aid community today. Despite the recent rains, communities continue to suffer from the impact of the worst drought in more than a decade. The onset of the rains has not

put an end to the emergency, which continues to affect 2.1 million food insecure people. It will take at least five years for full recovery to occur, particularly among pastoralists who have suffered severe asset depletion, including the loss of their livestock. Much of southern Somalia remains in a state of humanitarian emergency and requires continued and sustained support.

92. In order to meet the needs of the vulnerable population, all actors in Somalia, including national and regional authorities and the aid community, must continue to ensure sustained and unhindered humanitarian access. The donor community is strongly urged to provide more flexible emergency funding and invest in the operational capacity of NGOs, while taking into account the security costs involved in establishing a presence in Somalia. Donors should increase their commitments towards the non-food sectors. All efforts should be made to support a strategy to provide humanitarian relief where needed and strengthen longer-term strategies aimed at finding durable solutions to food and livelihood insecurity.

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Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report has been prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 50/53, entitled "Measures to eliminate international terrorism". Section II of the report contains information submitted by States and international organizations, describing their activities relating to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism and it also contains an overview of ways to streamline the modalities for the preparation of the current report. Section III contains an update on the comprehensive inventory of the response of the Secretariat to terrorism, prepared pursuant to paragraph 26 of General Assembly resolution 60/43.

* A/61/150.

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I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 50/53, entitled "Measures to eliminate international terrorism", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to follow up closely the implementation of the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (resolution 49/60, annex) and to submit an annual report on the implementation of paragraph 10 of the Declaration, taking into account the modalities set out in his report to the Assembly at its fiftieth session (A/50/372 and Add.1) and the views expressed by States in the debate of the Sixth Committee during that session.[1]

2. In paragraph 10 of the Declaration, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of the Declaration by taking, within existing resources, the following practical measures to enhance international cooperation:

> "(a) A collection of data on the status and implementation of existing multilateral, regional and bilateral agreements relating to international terrorism, including information on incidents caused by international terrorism and criminal prosecutions and sentencing, based on information received from the depositaries of those agreements and from Member States;
>
> "(b) A compendium of national laws and regulations regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, based on information received from Member States;
>
> "(c)[2]
>
> "(d) A review of existing possibilities within the United Nations system for assisting States in organizing workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism."

3. By a note verbale dated 20 January 2006, the Secretary-General drew the attention of all States to General Assembly resolution 49/60 and the Declaration annexed thereto and requested them to submit, by 31 May 2006, information on implementation under paragraph 10 (a) of the Declaration. The Secretary-General also noted that in their information to be submitted, States might wish to give particular attention to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 1269 (1999). As at 30 July 2006, replies had been received from Armenia, Austria, Bulgaria, Chile, Cuba, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Jamaica, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nepal, Norway, Poland, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey and Uruguay. Several States referred to the information contained in their reports to the Counter-Terrorism Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). The full texts of those reports can be found at http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1373.

4. Furthermore, by a letter dated 20 January 2006, the Secretary-General invited relevant specialized agencies and other relevant international organizations to submit information or other pertinent material on implementation, pursuant to

[1] See also the Declaration to Supplement the 1994 Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (resolution 51/210, annex).

[2] Para. 10 (c) of the Declaration concerning an analytical review of existing legal instruments was implemented through the report of the Secretary-General (A/51/336, paras. 6-36).

paragraph 10 (a) of the Declaration, by 31 May 2006. Replies were received from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Maritime Organization, the World Bank, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Criminal Police Organization, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Council of Europe, the European Union, the League of Arab States and the Organization of American States.

5. Sections II, IV and VI of the present report contain information about measures taken at the national and international levels, based on materials transmitted by the Governments and the international organizations mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 4 above. Section V describes recent developments related to General Assembly resolution 51/210.

6. In its resolution 60/43, entitled "Measures to eliminate international terrorism", the General Assembly welcomed any update by the Secretary-General of the comprehensive inventory of the response of the Secretariat to terrorism as part of his report on measures to eliminate international terrorism. Pursuant to a request circulated in accordance with the resolution, 11 constituent parts of the Secretariat submitted updated information on their activities relating to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism, which is summarized in section III.

II. Measures taken at the national and international levels regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism and information on incidents caused by international terrorism

A. Information received from Member States[3]

7. **Armenia** provided a list of universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments to which it was a party (see table 2 below).

8. The Law of the Republic of Armenia on the Fight against Terrorism had entered into force in April 2005. The Law established the principles that would be applicable in the fight against terrorism, and stipulated that the fight against terrorism shall be conducted by the State bodies authorized by the Government of Armenia within the powers granted to them by the law.

9. Armenia provided an account of articles 38, 39, 217, 334, 335, 388 and 389 of its Criminal Code that directly deal with the definition and punishment of acts of terrorism.[4]

10. Regulation 5, approved by the Board of Central Bank of Armenia, contained detailed procedures to be followed by banks and credit organizations to prevent the funding for terrorism and the circulation of criminally obtained funds in Armenian banks and branches of foreign banks functioning in Armenia.[5]

[3] Information on the participation of States in multilateral agreements relating to the suppression of international terrorism is presented in sect. IV.

[4] Available in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.

[5] Chaps. 2-5 of the Regulation are available in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.

11. **Austria** was party to 12 universal counter-terrorism instruments and had signed the 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and the 2005 Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism and had presented them to its Parliament for approval.

12. Austria supported the counter-terrorism activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, by providing financial assistance and human resources.

13. In its capacity of the Presidency of the European Union, from January to June 2006, Austria organized a number of focused events on enhancing interfaith and interreligious understanding, which included: (a) a seminar on radicalization and recruitment, Trier, Germany, 20-21 March 2006; (b) a seminar on radicalization and recruitment and the Internet, The Hague, 28-29 March 2006; (c) the Second Conference of European Imams and Islamic Religious Leaders, Vienna, 7-8 April 2006; and (d) an event on "dialogue of cultures and religions", Vienna, 19 March 2006.

14. In the framework of cooperation between the European and Mediterranean countries, a code of conduct on countering terrorism was adopted, in November 2005.[6]

15. Austria hosted a European Union-United States of America financial sanctions workshop from 1 to 2 June 2006 in Vienna.

16. **Bulgaria** submitted a list of universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments that it had ratified or signed since 1 June 2005. Bulgaria also indicated that it had concluded an agreement with the Republic of Croatia on 20 December 2005, and a memorandum of understanding with The Netherlands on 25 January 2006, both concerning police cooperation.

17. **Chile** indicated that it was party to 12 of the 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments, and had signed the 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. It was also a party to the 2002 Inter-American Convention against Terrorism.

18. Chile had adopted Act 19.906 in December 2003, to punish the financing of terrorism and money-laundering, thereby amending Act 18.314, which punishes terrorist acts. In accordance with the new Act, persons who solicit, collect or provide funds to be used in an offence, deemed to be a terrorist offence, would be punished with up to three years of imprisonment.

19. Two seminars on improving the mechanisms to combat the financing of terrorism and on the financing of terrorism were held in Santiago.

20. **Cuba** observed that the United States was not complying with its international obligations to prosecute or extradite Luis Posada Carriles, the perpetrator of innumerable terrorist acts, among them the mid-air hijacking of a Cubana de Aviación flight, in which 73 people had died.

21. The **Czech Republic** submitted an updated list of universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments that it was party to or had signed.[7]

[6] Available at http://ec.europa.eu/comm/external_relations/euromed/summit1105/terrorism.pdf.

22. On 16 May 2006, the Czech Republic and the United States signed the Second Supplementary Treaty on Extradition and the Supplementary Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance, amending their bilateral treaties of 1925 and 1998.

23. In 2005, the Czech Republic received two requests for judicial cooperation in criminal matters relating to international terrorism, based on the existing treaties, from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States. Both cases were still pending.

24. On 1 April 2006, Act No. 69/2006 on the implementation of international sanctions entered into force. The Act, which replaced previous legislation, regulated, inter alia, the identification, detection and freezing of assets, obligations of private persons in respect of the assets that were subject to international sanctions, competences and obligations of governmental authorities in applying international sanctions, including possible administration of assets and decisions on exemptions from the sanction regime, as well as penalties for violation of obligations arising from the Act.

25. **Denmark** signed the 2005 Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, on 16 May 2005, and the 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, on 14 September 2005. The Danish Parliament gave its consent to ratify these conventions in June 2006.

26. A Danish national, who had been arrested in November 2004,[7] remained in custody awaiting a trial, which was planned to begin in the autumn of 2006.

27. In October 2005, the Danish Police arrested four persons, who had connections with two persons that had earlier been arrested in Sarajevo. The four persons were alleged to have an important role in a planned terrorist attack against a still unknown target. Investigations were continuing in this case.

28. In August 2005, the Copenhagen Police instituted an investigation against a person suspected of violating Section 114, subsection 4, of the Penal Code concerning financing of terrorism. The investigation was in the final stages and an indictment was expected soon.

29. The Copenhagen Police was also investigating a case regarding a small company producing T-shirts with logos of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Columbia (FARC). The company had claimed that the profit from the sale of the T-shirts would have been sent to PFLP and FARC.

30. The Public Prosecutor for Serious Economic Crime was conducting a trial of two persons who were affiliated to the Al-Aqsa Foundation organization, for the organization's possible links to the funding of terrorism in Palestine. The trial was expected to end in September 2006.

31. **Jamaica**, since its last report,[8] had become party to seven universal counter-terrorism instruments,[7] as well as to the 1992 Inter-American Convention on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters. Jamaica also enacted the Terrorism Prevention Act, in 2005, and was engaged in the drafting of regulations relating to the reporting duties of financial entities under the Act.

[7] A/60/228, para. 24.

[8] Ibid., paras. 50-52.

32. **Latvia** submitted a list of universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments that it was party to or had signed.[1] Latvia also presented a list of bilateral treaties that it had concluded in the areas of combating terrorism, illicit drug trafficking and organized crime.[1]

33. Between 2000 and 2005, two terrorist incidents occurred in Riga, and consequently two cases of criminal proceedings had been instituted under article 88 of its Criminal Law in Latvian courts. The cases were in the pre-trial investigation phase.

34. **Lebanon** submitted a list of universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments that it was party to[1] and presented a report on the measures it had adopted to eliminate international terrorism, which included measures adopted by the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of National Defence and the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities.

35. The **Libyan Arab Jamahiriya** indicated that it was party to 12 universal and three regional counter-terrorism instruments[2] and signatory to the 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. It had concluded cooperation agreements to combat terrorism, organized crime, illicit traffic in narcotics and psychotropic substances and illegal migration with Malta (1995) and Italy (2000). It had also concluded extradition agreements with Turkey (1985), Pakistan (1996) and Cyprus (2001).

36. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya had also harmonized its national legislation with relevant universal instruments as required by Security Council resolutions on counter-terrorism. The Anti-Money-Laundering Act No. 2 of 2005, provided, inter alia, that funds were considered illegal if they had been obtained as a result of a crime, including the offences provided for in the 2000 United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its 2000 and 2001 Protocols, the 2003 United Nations Convention against Corruption and other relevant conventions. Article 50 of the Bank Reorganization, Currency and Credit Act (No. 1 of 2005) also stipulated that custom officers shall have the authority to exercise the powers conferred on them under the Customs Act with respect to monitoring the import and export of currency and various goods.

37. **Nepal** submitted a list of universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments, to which it was party or signed.[1]

38. Nepal enacted the Terrorism and Disruptive Activities Control and Punishment Ordinance (2006), which specifically seeks to combat terrorism in view of various Security Council resolutions including resolution 1373 (2001). Moreover, under the Banks and Financial Institutions Ordinance (2004), banks may direct the licensed financial institutions to freeze the accounts of any individual, firm company or institution, to prevent the withdrawal or transfer of funds in connection with investigations relating to the commission of crimes or terrorist activities.

39. Provisions of international treaties, to which Nepal is a party, are applicable in Nepal as domestic laws. In cases of inconsistency of domestic legislation with provisions of international treaties, the later shall prevail.

40. **Norway** indicated that it had not taken any new measures since its last report.[3]

[3] A/58/116, paras. 59-63.

41. **Poland** indicated that it was party to 12 universal counter-terrorism instruments. The Polish Parliament had ratified the 1991 Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection. It also provided a list of relevant Council of Europe Conventions that it had signed or ratified[3] as well as a list of bilateral agreements that it had concluded in the areas of mutual legal assistance and extradition.[4]

42. Poland also enacted new laws and regulations and amended its internal legislation in order to implement several non-self-executing provisions of counter-terrorism conventions. The Nuclear Act of 29 November 2000, the Penal Act of 6 June 1997 and the Regulation of the Council of Ministers on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material of 27 April 2004 implemented the 1980 Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material while the Maritime Code of 18 September 2001 and the Regulation of the Minister of Infrastructure of 23 February 2005 implemented the 1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the 1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf.

43. The Act of 16 April 2004, amending the Penal Code, introduced several other regulations on the prevention and combating of terrorism and entered into force on 1 May 2004. Article 115 of the Penal Code had been supplemented with paragraph 20, which provided for the definition of an "offence of a terrorist character", with the punishment of up to 5 years' imprisonment. The terrorist character of the prohibited act was considered as an aggravating circumstance increasing the criminal liability, which was reflected in articles 65 and 258 of the Penal Code.

44. In order to suppress the financing of terrorism, Poland amended the Act of 16 November 2000, on the Prevention of the Introduction into Financial Circulation of Property Values Derived from Illegal or Undisclosed Sources and on the Prevention of the Financing of Terrorism.[4]

45. Polish law provided the necessary requirements for ensuring that the asylum status was not granted to persons engaged in terrorist activities.

46. **Romania** provided a list of universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments that it was party to.[3] It had also concluded 17 bilateral agreements concerning cooperation in the prevention and suppression of terrorism.[4]

47. Romania had enacted Law No. 535/2004 on preventing and combating terrorism, which regulated the institutional framework, criminal legal issues, measures towards preventing the financing of terrorism and other relevant activities. Article 5 of the Law provided that "preventing and combating terrorism are carried out according to the provisions of international conventions on the suppression of terrorism ratified by Romania".

48. Law No. 508/2004 established the Department for Investigation of Organized Crime and Terrorism within the Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice (Romania's Supreme Court).

49. **San Marino** provided a list of universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments, to which it was party, and indicated that these conventions were in force in San Marino as a part of its legislation.

50. **Serbia** submitted a report concerning activities carried out by the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro, which ceased to exist on 3 June 2006.

51. It provided the text of relevant articles of the Criminal Code of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro.[10] Article 393 of the Criminal Code established a new crime of the financing of terrorism, which makes the provision or raising of funds intended to finance the commission of terrorist offences or of international terrorism and taking of hostages punishable under the Code. The State Union Parliament adopted, on 17 February 2005, the Law on Trade in Weapons, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods, which aimed at full control over the transfer of weapons, military equipment and dual-use goods that might be used for the production of weapons of mass destruction. A new law on money-laundering had been submitted to the Parliament, awaiting its approval.

52. In 2004 and 2005, respectively, 624 and 58 terrorist and other armed attacks had occurred against Serbs and Montenegrins.

53. A suspect of the Madrid bombings (Abdelmajid Bouchar) had been arrested in mid-2005 and following the completion of legal procedure had been extradited to Spain.

54. **Sweden** provided a list of universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments that it had ratified or signed.[1] Work was in progress on the ratification of the 1991 Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection. It had also concluded bilateral agreements concerning cooperation in combating terrorism and other crimes with Spain (1989), France (1989), Hungary (1997), Slovenia (2004) and Romania (2004).

55. In October 2005, the Court of Appeals of Sweden had sentenced two Iraqi nationals, who were found guilty for the preparation of terrorist offence and for the financing of terrorism, to 5 years' and 4 1/2 years' imprisonment. The two would be deported from Sweden after serving their prison terms.

56. **Switzerland** advised that the procedure for the ratification of the 2003 Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism was in progress.

57. Switzerland had extended, until 31 December 2008, the temporary counter-terrorism measures that it had previously adopted: (a) the Ordinance concerning banning the Al-Qaida group and the organizations having connections with it; and (b) the Ordinance on the duty of information and on the right of communication. The ban not only targeted all activities carried out by the organizations, but also covered all acts performed to support them.

58. Switzerland also provided information on measures that it had adopted in response to requests for judicial cooperation on the financing of terrorism, as well as concerning investigations conducted by its judiciary police in a case pertaining to participation in and support for a criminal organization, within the meaning of articles 260 ter and 260 quinquies of its Penal Code.

[10] The text of articles 242, 243, 266, 278, 287, 312, 320, 347, 348, 376, 377, 391 and 413 of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro is available in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.

59. **Thailand** provided a list of universal and regional counter-terrorism instruments that it had ratified or signed.[3] It had also set up a committee to scrutinize seven anti-terrorism instruments, to which Thailand had not yet become party, and to consider the necessary steps for enacting new terrorism-related legislation or amending the existing laws so that Thailand could take steps to fully comply with the obligations under those conventions.

60. Thailand had amended its Penal Code, which defined "terrorism" as a predicate offence with severe punishment under the Code. The Royal Decree, which brought into force the amendments defining terrorism to Section 135 of the Penal Code and the Anti-Money Laundering Act B.E. 2542 (1999), entered into force in August 2003. These amendments have enabled Thai authorities to prosecute those who commit terrorist acts and to freeze financial resources of terrorists and terrorist organizations.

61. In 2005, Thailand had hosted two workshops on international legal cooperation against terrorism, in which a common understanding had been achieved concerning legal principles, checklists and essential elements of requests for cooperation. Thailand had also hosted two meetings on combating the financing of terrorism, in 2005 and 2006.

62. **Turkey** indicated that it was party to 12 universal counter-terrorism instruments, which, in accordance with article 90 of the Turkish Constitution, had acquired the force of domestic law. It had signed the 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. It also provided a list of regional counter-terrorism instruments that it was party to or had signed.[4]

63. Turkey had also concluded more than 50 bilateral agreements concerning cooperation in the fight against terrorism, drug trafficking and organized crime.

64. Following the ratification of the 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, Turkey had introduced an additional article to its Anti-Terror Law No. 3713, which, after approval by Parliament, would criminalize the financing of terrorism and make it punishable under the law. Moreover, a draft law on organization and tasks of financial crime investigation board (MASAK-Turkish Financial Intelligence Unit) had provided a definition of the financing of terrorism, which was independent from terrorism.

65. **Uruguay** indicated that it was party to 12 universal counter-terrorism instruments.[5]

B. Information received from international organizations

1. United Nations system

66. **The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations** (FAO) continued to work with its Member States to strengthen programmes on sustainable food production, food safety and quality, and plant and animal health. Some specific activities that assisted States in their protection of food against terrorist activities were: capacity-building on food safety, plant and animal health, including promotion of risk analysis; standard-setting by the Codex Alimentarius Commission and the International Plant Protection Convention; and organization of international forums to discuss biological risk management in food and agriculture.

67. The **International Civil Aviation Organization** (ICAO) provided updated lists of parties to international air law instruments related to counter-terrorism.[3]

68. On 30 November 2005, the Council of ICAO adopted amendment 11 to Annex 17 (security) to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, concerning measures required to safeguard civil aviation against acts of unlawful interference, which became applicable on 1 July 2006.

69. On 24 February 2006, the Council of ICAO considered a report on acts of unlawful interference, occurred in 2005, and had confidentially communicated the report together with its recommendations to the appropriate security authorities of contracting States. There were six recorded incidents, of which three had officially been reported. Also there were two acts of unlawful seizure and two facility attacks.

70. The **International Maritime Organization** (IMO) provided an updated report on its activities relating to the strengthening of maritime security. It was involved in the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, following its establishment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in 2005.

71. Moreover, two new protocols to the 1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and to its 1988 Protocol relating to Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf were adopted on 14 October 2005. The Protocols expanded the scope of the original instruments to address terrorism by including offences such as transport of biological, chemical and nuclear weapons, fissionable materials and so-called dual-use materials on board of ship. They also introduced boarding provisions for suspect vessels. The instruments, among other things, criminalized the use of a ship in a manner that causes death or serious injury or damage "when the purpose of the act, by its nature or context, is to intimidate a population, or compel a Government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act".

72. The **World Bank** provided an updated report of the activities it had carried out under the Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism programme (AML/CFT). The overall objectives of the programme were to help countries build and implement sound legal and institutional frameworks that meet international AML/CFT standards, enhance the integrity of the financial sector and raise the awareness about the potential impact of AML/CFT efforts. The programme has three components: country assessment, technical assistance, and research and publication of reference material.

73. The **International Atomic Energy Agency** (IAEA) submitted two reports entitled "Review of the Implementation of the Nuclear Security Plan of Activities: 2002-2005" and "Progress Report and Nuclear Security Plan for 2006-2009".[4]

2. Other international organizations

74. The **International Criminal Police Organization** (Interpol) reported that it had assisted its member States by developing and maintaining a range of global databases on criminal cases, creating a dedicated counter-terrorism task force, conducting terrorism-related investigations, organizing training programmes and providing analytical services. It had also created a unit to focus exclusively on the prevention and combating of bioterrorism, to heighten the awareness of dangers posed by it, and to develop and enhance the knowledge, training and capability of law enforcement authorities to recognize, prevent, contain and investigate

bioterrorist threats. Several conferences and regional workshops had been organized to that end.

75. The **Commonwealth of Independent States** (CIS) submitted lists of parties to the 1999 Treaty on Cooperation among the States Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Combating Terrorism[9] and the 2002 regulation on the procedure for planning and implementing joint anti-terrorist measures in the territories of the States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States.[10]

76. On 26 August 2005, the Council of Heads of State of CIS adopted a framework for cooperation among its member States to combat terrorism and other forms of violent extremism and a programme of cooperation for the period 2005-2007 to combat terrorism and other forms of violent extremism.

77. The **Council of Europe** provided a list of a set of new international specific standards that it had adopted in recent years, which complemented its previous instruments.[11] These standards were based on the fundamental premise that it was possible and necessary to fight terrorism while respecting human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law.

78. On 21 November 2005, the Secretary General of the Council of Europe initiated an inquiry, under article 52 of the 1950 European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, on the question of secret detention and transport of detainees suspected of terrorist acts, notably by or at the instigation of foreign agencies. On 28 February 2006, a report was issued containing the results of an analysis of the replies received from 46 States parties to the Convention.[12]

79. The **European Commission** indicated that the general framework for activities of the European Commission and of the European Union was defined by the Declaration on Combating Terrorism adopted by the European Council on 25 March 2004, the European Union Counter-Terrorism Strategy adopted by the European Council in December 2005 and the revised Action Plan on Terrorism of the European Union. The Commission presented a summary of its contributions on the basis of the structure of the European Union Counter-Terrorism Strategy under four headings: prevent, protect, pursue and respond.

80. Concerning the financing of terrorism, the third Money-Laundering Directive was adopted in September 2005 (Directive 2005/60/CE). The European Community Regulation on controls of cash entering and leaving the Community, signed by the European Parliament and the Council on 26 October 2005, entered into force on 15 December 2005 and would be applicable in all member States on 15 June 2007.

81. The **League of Arab States** indicated that the Council of Arab Ministers of Justice and the Council of Arab Ministers of Interior had repeatedly encouraged Arab States that were not yet parties to the 1998 Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, to accelerate their ratification procedures. The Councils were also pursuing the question of submitting responses by Arab States to the questionnaire on the implementation of the 1998 Convention to the Arab Bureau of Criminal Police.

[9] Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Ukraine.

[10] SG/Inf (2006) 5, available at www.coe.int.

82. The Councils, at their meetings in December 2004 and January 2005, amended article 1 (3) of the 1998 Arab Convention to criminalize "the incitement to terrorist offences or the promotion or approbation thereof or the printing, dissemination or possession of writings, printed materials or recordings, regardless of their nature, if they have been prepared for distribution or for viewing by others, and include promotion or approbation of such offences. The collection of funds, irrespective of their nature, for the financing of terrorist offences in the knowledge that such is the case is also considered a terrorist offence".

83. The Councils also established a joint commission to prepare a draft convention on combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism.

84. The **Organization of American States** (OAS) presented a report on the programmes that had been carried out by the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), which included matters concerning port security, customs and border security, legislation and legal assistance, cyber security and other initiatives.

85. The CICTE programme of technical assistance and specialized training had provided several training courses for officers from OAS member States. It included, inter alia, 158 port security officers from 30 member States on implementing the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code; 81 airport security officials from 24 member States on key aspects of the ICAO security standards; 121 customs and other law enforcement officials from 18 member States on means to develop and manage a professional integrity programme; 17 Caribbean Community and Common Market and two Haitian customs and law enforcement officials on container and passenger training.

86. The Organization of American States also conducted one subregional meeting on counter-terrorism legislation and two subregional training programmes for prosecutors on mutual legal assistance in terrorism-related cases.

87. The Ministerial Conference on International Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Organized Crime, held in Panama City from 4 to 7 April 2006, reviewed the progress made towards the ratification of 13 universal counter-terrorism instruments, the 2000 United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its 2000 and 2001 Protocols, and the 2002 Inter-American Convention against Terrorism.

C. Modalities for the preparation of the report on measures to eliminate international terrorism

88. The present section seeks to review the modalities for the preparation of the current report, which were established more than 15 years ago,[33] before the current proliferation of reporting obligations in counter-terrorism activities, particularly with respect to related requirements under Security Council resolutions. The increased burden on Member States arising from such obligations, requires the consideration of ways in which such burden could be lessened without undermining the quality of information available to Member States in the consideration of this important subject. It will be recalled that in the 2005 World Summit Outcome, Member States encouraged the Security Council to consider ways to strengthen its

[33] See A/38/37, sect. II.

monitoring and enforcement role in counter-terrorism, including by consolidating State reporting requirements, taking into account and respecting the different mandates of its counter-terrorism subsidiary bodies.[14] In his reports relating to the reform agenda, the Secretary-General has also stressed the need for streamlining and to that end requested Member States to examine the proliferation of reporting requirements in the area of, inter alia, counter-terrorism.[15]

89. The present report is prepared in accordance with paragraph 10 of the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (see para. 2 above). In his report on the item submitted during the fiftieth session of the General Assembly (A/50/372 and Add.1), the Secretary-General noted that, with regard to paragraph 10 (a), the envisaged collection of data would be based on information received from the depositaries of existing agreements and from Member States. It was further noted that the said information would be compiled under two main headings, namely, "Status and implementation of existing agreements" and "Information on incidents caused by international terrorism and criminal prosecutions and sentencing". In paragraph 8 of resolution 50/53, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual report on the implementation of paragraph 10 of the Declaration, taking into account the modalities set out in the above-mentioned report and the views expressed by States in the debate of the Sixth Committee during that session. Since then, such a report with some adjustments in the headings has been submitted annually.

90. Member States have routinely been requested by the Secretariat to provide information pursuant to paragraph 10 (a) of the Declaration. Such information is often substantively similar to the information submitted to counter-terrorism subsidiary bodies established by the Security Council, in accordance with the reporting requirements under the relevant Council resolutions. The replies for the present report are compiled by the Secretariat in a concise manner, focusing only on the specific aspects of counter-terrorism measures highlighted in the said paragraph, and taking into account General Assembly resolution 52/214 regarding page limits of reports originating from the Secretariat. On the other hand, the reports submitted to the Security Council's counter-terrorism subsidiary bodies often contain more comprehensive information regarding counter-terrorism measures taken by States than is required pursuant to resolution 50/53. These reports are country-specific and readily available to all Member States.

91. **In view of the above considerations, it is recommended that the modalities for preparation of the present report pursuant to resolution 50/53 be limited to information submitted by intergovernmental organizations and depositaries.** Thus, the report will in the relevant section only contain information received from international organizations and not from Member States. Such streamlining would not affect the right of a Member State to submit any information it deems appropriate for circulation in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure of the General Assembly under the relevant agenda item, "Measures to eliminate international terrorism". It is hoped that this requirement will not only help to streamline the procedures but also assist Member States to focus attention to other reporting obligations.

[14] General Assembly resolution 60/1, para. 90.

[15] See A/60/430, paras. 105-108 and A/60/733, para. 123.

III. Comprehensive inventory of the response of the Secretariat to terrorism

92. The present section contains an update of activities carried out by various departments, offices and other constituent parts of the Secretariat relating to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism.[6] The full texts of the replies received are on file with the Codification Division, Office of Legal Affairs, and available for consultation.

Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate

Review of reports submitted by States pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005)

93. The Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED) recently revised its preliminary implementation assessment document as a new tool for the Counter-Terrorism Committee dialogue with States in the context of its review of reports submitted by Member States pursuant to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001).

94. In addition, CTED was providing expert advice to the Counter-Terrorism Committee in relation to reports of Member States submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1624 (2005) and was assisting the Committee with the preparation of its report to the Security Council on the implementation of the resolution.

Visits to Member States

95. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1533 (2004), CTED had, as at 30 July 2006, conducted visits to nine States; eight additional visits were in preparation.

Best practices

96. The Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate was also working on the compilation and elaboration of relevant best practices in areas covered by resolution 1373 (2001), which will be made available to States through the Counter-Terrorism Committee website. Furthermore, in the context of resolution 1624 (2005), CTED was assisting the Committee to disseminate best legal practices and to promote the exchange of information on matters covered by that resolution.

Strengthening the facilitation of technical assistance

97. The Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate was implementing the Counter-Terrorism Committee policy of strengthening and facilitating the provision of technical assistance to Member States and, to that end, was working closely with States in order to identify their technical assistance needs. It was also endeavouring to strengthen relations with the donor community and to find the best ways of assisting States in their implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005).

[6] For the comprehensive inventory, see A/60/228, paras. 121-177.

Communications policy

98. As part of the implementation plan for the CTED proactive communications strategy, the Counter-Terrorism Committee website had been redesigned and relaunched. Other aspects of the implementation plan include regular consultations with Member States, briefings and interviews with media outlets.

Department for Disarmament Affairs

Weapons of mass destruction

99. The Department for Disarmament Affairs acted as a focal point for organizing outreach activities to Member States experiencing difficulties in implementing the reporting obligations under Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, as well as the wider implementation of the various measures provided for in that resolution.

Conventional weapons

100. The Department for Disarmament Affairs also supported, facilitated and promoted the incorporation by States of Man-Portable Air Defence Systems (MANPADS) in the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms through various measures, including through the production of a booklet on this subject, the participation in and support of meetings on the United Nations Register and MANPADS by regional organizations and Member States, and the provision of advice and substantive assistance to the Monitoring Team of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban, on issues related to MANPADS and to ammunition and explosives in the preparation of its 2005 report to the Security Council.

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

101. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs reviewed the lists of organizations supporting terrorism under Security Council resolutions to ensure that they did not contain organizations that it works with, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, or civil society and private sector entities involved in the financing for development process. In addition, the lists would be referred to when hiring consultants or entering into other relationships including contractual or financial arrangements with organizations or individuals.

Department of Political Affairs

102. The Department of Political Affairs undertook the following counter-terrorism related activities since the 2005 report: (a) co-organized a symposium on Africa's Response to Terrorism, which helped to elaborate the elements of a global counter-terrorism strategy; (b) contributed to an article to the Commonwealth Ministers Reference Book entitled "Towards a Multilateral Response to Terrorism"; (c) provided various substantive, technical and advisory staff and support services to the Security Council Committees established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004), as well as to the Working Group established pursuant to resolution 1566 (2004); (d) provided staff support to the Secretary-General's Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force; (e) assisted CTED in the political

assessment of their country visits; (f) established the Mediation Support Unit in order to strengthen mediation efforts, thereby helping to address conflict situations that could otherwise be exploited by terrorists.

Department of Public Information

103. The Department of Public Information used its wide array of audio/visual and web tools, as well as its global network of field offices and its United Nations system-wide coordination capacity to raise awareness of and to build understanding and support for the Organization's counter-terrorism efforts. Furthermore, the Department was a member of the Secretary-General's Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force providing public information and strategic communication support to its members.

Economic Commission for Africa

104. The Security and Safety Services of the Economic Commission for Africa implemented various preventive measures to enhance security at its premises and for its staff.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

105. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) continued to analyse the human rights implications of terrorism and measures taken to counter terrorist activities. The Office had worked to ensure that international human rights principles, norms and standards were taken into account in decision-making processes at all levels, in particular through its regular: (a) contribution to the Secretary-General's Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force; (b) dialogue with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and CTED, including through a newly appointed Senior Human Rights Officer; (c) analytical reports to the Commission on Human Rights (now Human Rights Council) and the General Assembly on the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism; and (d) substantive support to the United Nations human rights treaty bodies as well as the special procedures of the Commission on Human Rights, including the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism.

106. In June 2005, OHCHR hosted a seminar on Human Rights, Counter-Terrorism and States of Emergency, aimed at strengthening the capacity of United Nations staff in the provision of advice on lawful counter-terrorism action and the use of human rights standards and jurisprudence at the national level. The agenda addressed three important human rights questions in the counter-terrorism context: (a) states of emergency; (b) fundamental principles of fair trial; and (c) torture, extradition and non-refoulement. In August 2005, OHCHR provided support to the Working Group of the Subcommission on the promotion and protection of human rights, which was established to elaborate principles and guidelines concerning the promotion and protection of human rights when combating terrorism. OHCHR has also worked together with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide training for magistrates on human rights in the context of counter-terrorism.

107. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights continued to consult with regional organizations, including the Council of Europe and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), with a view

to sharing expertise and best practices on human rights in the context of counter-terrorism. In this regard, OHCHR led a discussion on the establishment of a flexible mechanism of interaction between the United Nations and regional organizations. The Office also participated in several meetings of the Council of Europe's Group of Specialists on human rights and the fight against terrorism, including on the development of guidelines for protecting the human rights of victims of terrorism, and on human rights issues raised by the use of diplomatic assurances in the context of expulsion procedures. In addition, OHCHR is contributing to the development of a manual on human rights while countering terrorism, to be published by the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

108. Consistent with its mandate, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) continued to advocate, in many forums, that efforts to fight terrorism should not imply any automatic linkage between refugees and terrorists. Furthermore, UNHCR continued to promote the scrupulous and rigorous implementation of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol as these instruments contain the provisions necessary to ensure that international refugee protection is not extended to those responsible for terrorist acts.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

109. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) continued to monitor international developments in the field of maritime and supply-chain security and to analyse their implications for the trade and transport of developing countries. UNCTAD was also working on a large scale survey to help assess the economic impact of the entry into force, on 1 July 2004, of the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code, which was adopted under the auspices of IMO in the form of an amendment to the 1974 International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea.

110. It had also prepared a note to contribute to a better understanding of the essential aspects of the introduction of a security risk assessment and management framework of the logistics and transport networks.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

111. Under the framework of the global project "Strengthening the Legal Regime against Terrorism", the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime continued to provide legal and related technical assistance to requesting countries, in close coordination with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and CTED.

112. The focus of the technical assistance activities of the Terrorism Prevention Branch was increasingly shifting from the primary phase of ratification support to the more complex phase of legislative implementation and support for national counter-terrorism capacity-building for the criminal justice system, in particular through specialized training in the judicial and prosecutorial fields. Promotion of international and regional cooperation in criminal matters relating to terrorism will continue to be a priority focus and special efforts would be made to promote the

ratification of the 2005 International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.

113. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime was also developing additional technical assistance tools, including a manual on judicial international cooperation against terrorism, a guide on the new convention against nuclear terrorism, and comparative studies on counter-terrorism legislative developments in selected countries.

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

114. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) operations contribute to the development of the economic and social stability of the Palestine refugees in all fields of operation.

115. The Agency periodically compares lists of its payees with the new consolidated list of individuals and entities belonging to or associated with the Taliban and Al-Qaida organization, as established and maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999), to ensure that no payments are being made to those who appear on that list.

IV. Status of international legal instruments related to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism[17]

116. Currently, there are 30 instruments, 16 universal (13 instruments and 3 recent amendments) and 14 regional, pertaining to the subject of international terrorism. Each instrument listed below is represented by the letter shown on the left, which is featured in tables 1 and 2 to reflect the status of the corresponding instrument:

A. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963 (entered into force on 4 December 1969): status as at 7 July 2006;[18]

B. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970 (entered into force on 14 October 1971): status as at 7 July 2006;[18]

C. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (entered into force on 26 January 1973): status as at 7 July 2006;[18]

D. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988 (entered into force on 6 August 1989): status as at 7 July 2006;[18]

E. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted

[17] The status information reflects information provided by the depositaries or information that is available on their respective websites. It does not take into account any treaty action that is under process at the time this table was created.

[18] Updated information may be found at http://www.icao.int/icao/en/leb.

by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973 (entered into force on 20 February 1977): status as at 7 July 2006;[19]

F. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979 (entered into force on 3 June 1983): status as at 6 July 2006;[19]

G. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, signed at Vienna on 3 March 1980 (entered into force on 8 February 1987): status as at 27 June 2006;[20]

H. Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, done at Vienna on 8 July 2005: status as at 7 July 2006;[20]

I. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 (entered into force on 1 March 1992): status as at 30 June 2006;[21]

J. Protocol of 2005 to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at London on 14 October 2005: status as at 30 June 2006;[21]

K. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 (entered into force on 1 March 1992): status as at 30 June 2006;[21]

L. Protocol of 2005 to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at London on 14 October 2005: status as at 30 June 2006;[21]

M. Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, signed at Montreal on 1 March 1991 (entered into force on 21 June 1998): status as at 7 July 2006;[19]

N. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997 (entered into force on 23 May 2001): status as at 6 July 2006;[19]

O. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December 1999 (entered into force on 10 April 2002): status as at 6 July 2006;[19]

P. International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 13 April 2005: status as at 6 July 2006;[19]

Q. Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, signed at a meeting held at the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States in Cairo on 22 April 1998 (entered into force on 7 May 1999): status as at 3 January 2006.

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[19] Updated information may be found at http://untreaty.un.org.

[20] Updated information may be found at http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Conventions/index.html.

[21] Updated information may be found at http://www.imo.org.

R. Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Combating International Terrorism, adopted at Ouagadougou on 1 July 1999 (entered into force on 7 November 2002): status as at 6 June 2006;

S. European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, concluded at Strasbourg on 27 January 1977 (entered into force on 4 August 1978): status as at 7 July 2006;[22]

T. Protocol amending the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, adopted at Strasbourg, on 15 May 2003: status as at 7 July 2006;[22]

U. OAS Convention to Prevent and Punish Acts of Terrorism Taking the Form of Crimes against Persons and Related Extortion that are of International Significance, concluded at Washington, D.C., on 2 February 1971 (entered into force on 16 October 1973): status as at 7 July 2006;[23]

V. OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, adopted at Algiers on 14 July 1999 (entered into force on 6 December 2002): status as at 25 April 2006;[24]

W. Protocol to the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, adopted at Addis Ababa on 8 July 2004: status as at 23 June 2006;[24]

X. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, signed at Kathmandu on 4 November 1987 (entered into force on 22 August 1988): all seven States members of SAARC (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) are parties to the Convention;

Y. Additional Protocol to the SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, adopted at Islamabad on 6 January 2004 (entered into force on 12 January 2006): all seven States members of SAARC (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) are parties to the Additional Protocol;

Z. Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism, adopted at Shanghai on 15 June 2001 (entered into force on 29 March 2003): status as at 4 June 2006;

AA. Treaty on Cooperation among States Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Combating Terrorism, done at Minsk on 4 June 1999 (entered into force on 3 October 2000 for Tajikistan; on 5 December 2000 for Kazakhstan; on 6 February 2001 for Kyrgyzstan; on 22 August 2001 for the Republic of Moldova; on 28 December 2001 for Armenia; on 18 April 2004 for Belarus; and on 13 January 2005 for the Russian Federation): status as at 14 July 2006;

BB. Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, adopted at Bridgetown on 3 June 2002 (entered into force on 10 July 2003): status as at 7 July 2006;[23]

[22] Updated information may be found at http://www.coe.int.

[23] Updated information may be found at http://www.oas.org.

[24] Updated information may be found at http://www.africa-union.org.

CC. Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, adopted at Warsaw on 16 May 2005: status as at 7 July 2006.[22]

DD. Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on the Financing of Terrorism, adopted at Warsaw on 16 May 2005: status as at 7 July 2006.[22]

Table 1

Total participation in international conventions pertaining to international terrorism

Signature																												
A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*H*	*I*	*J*	*K*	*L*	*M*	*N*	*O*	*P*	*Q*	*R*	*S*	*T*	*U*	*V*	*W*	*X*	*Y*	*Z*	*AA*	*BB*	*CC*	*DD*
40	76	59	68	25	39	45[a]	–	41	–	39	–	51	58	132	106	22[b]	8	45	44	19	48[c]	26[d]	–	–	–	8	33	56	22
Ratification, accession or succession[e]																												
A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*H*	*I*	*J*	*K*	*L*	*M*	*N*	*O*	*P*	*Q*	*R*	*S*	*T*	*U*	*V*	*W*	*X*	*Y*	*Z*	*AA*	*BB*	*CC*	*DD*
182	182	195	190	162	153	189[f]	3	139	–	128	–	127	147	154	3	17[b]	12[b]	44	21	18	56[c]	1	3	5	6	9	18	1	–

[a] Includes the European Atomic Energy Community, which is not listed in table 2.

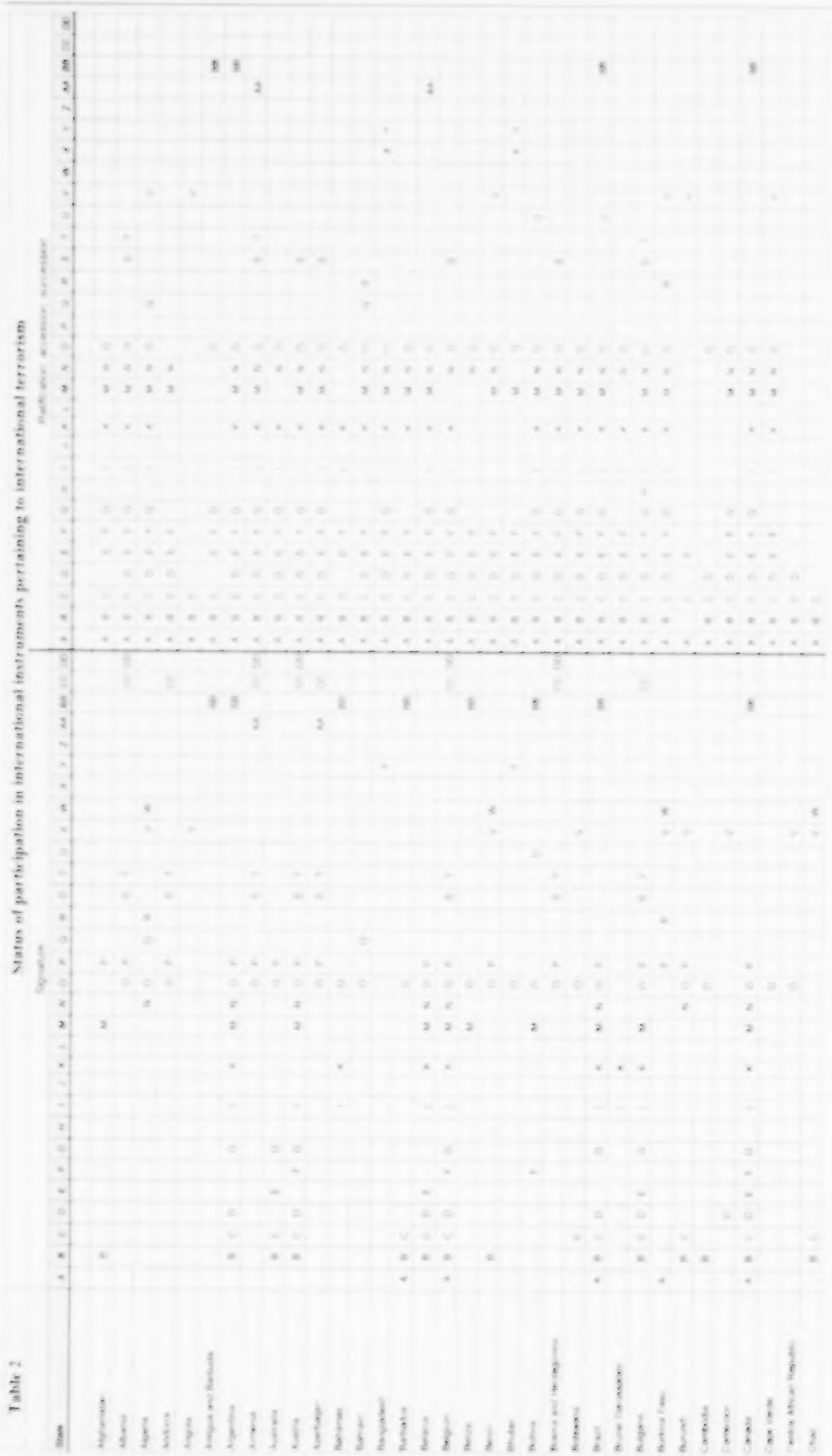
[b] Includes the Palestinian Authority, which is not listed in table 2.

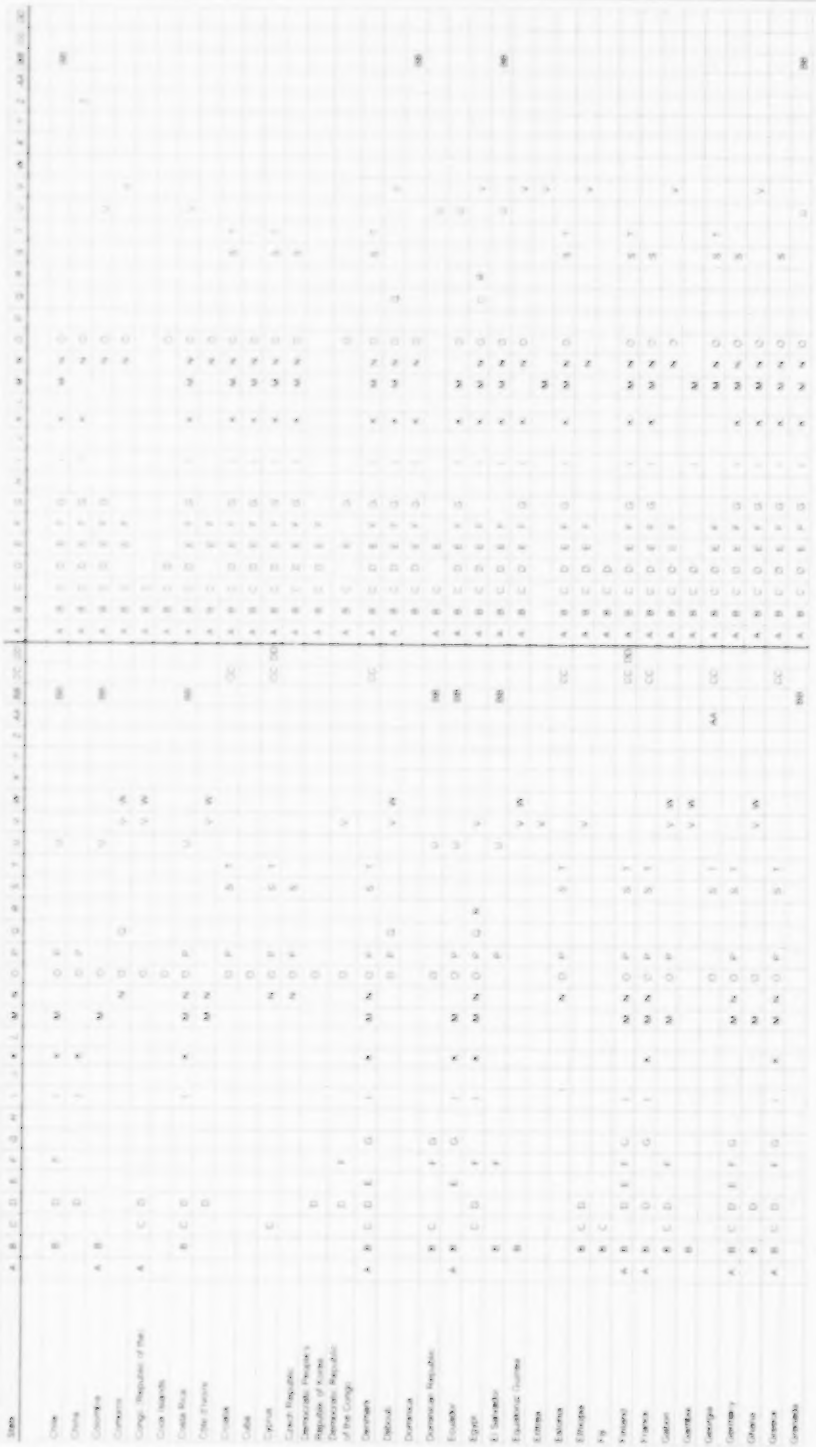
[c] Includes the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic, which is not listed in table 2.

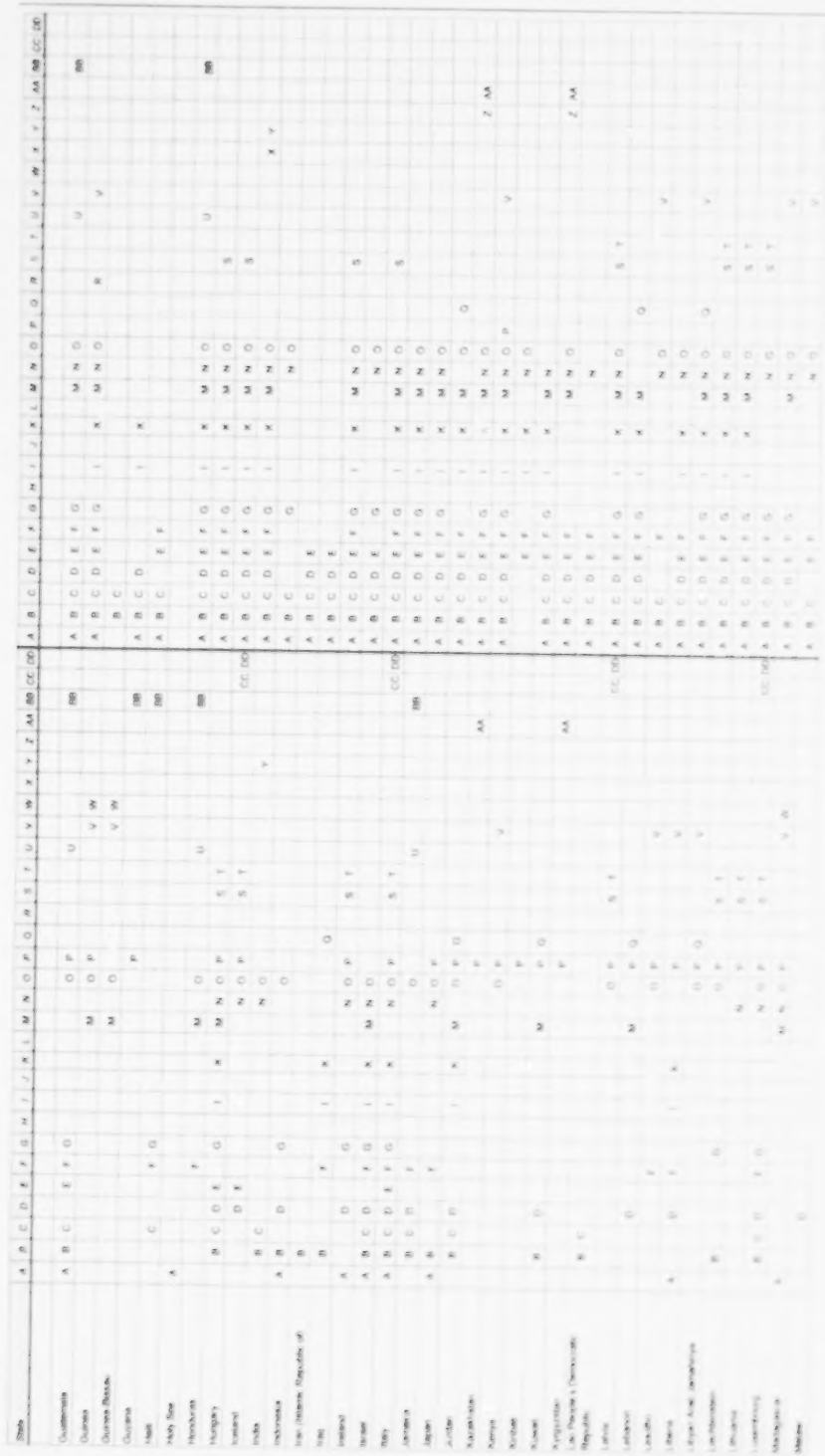
[d] Includes signatures not subject to ratification.

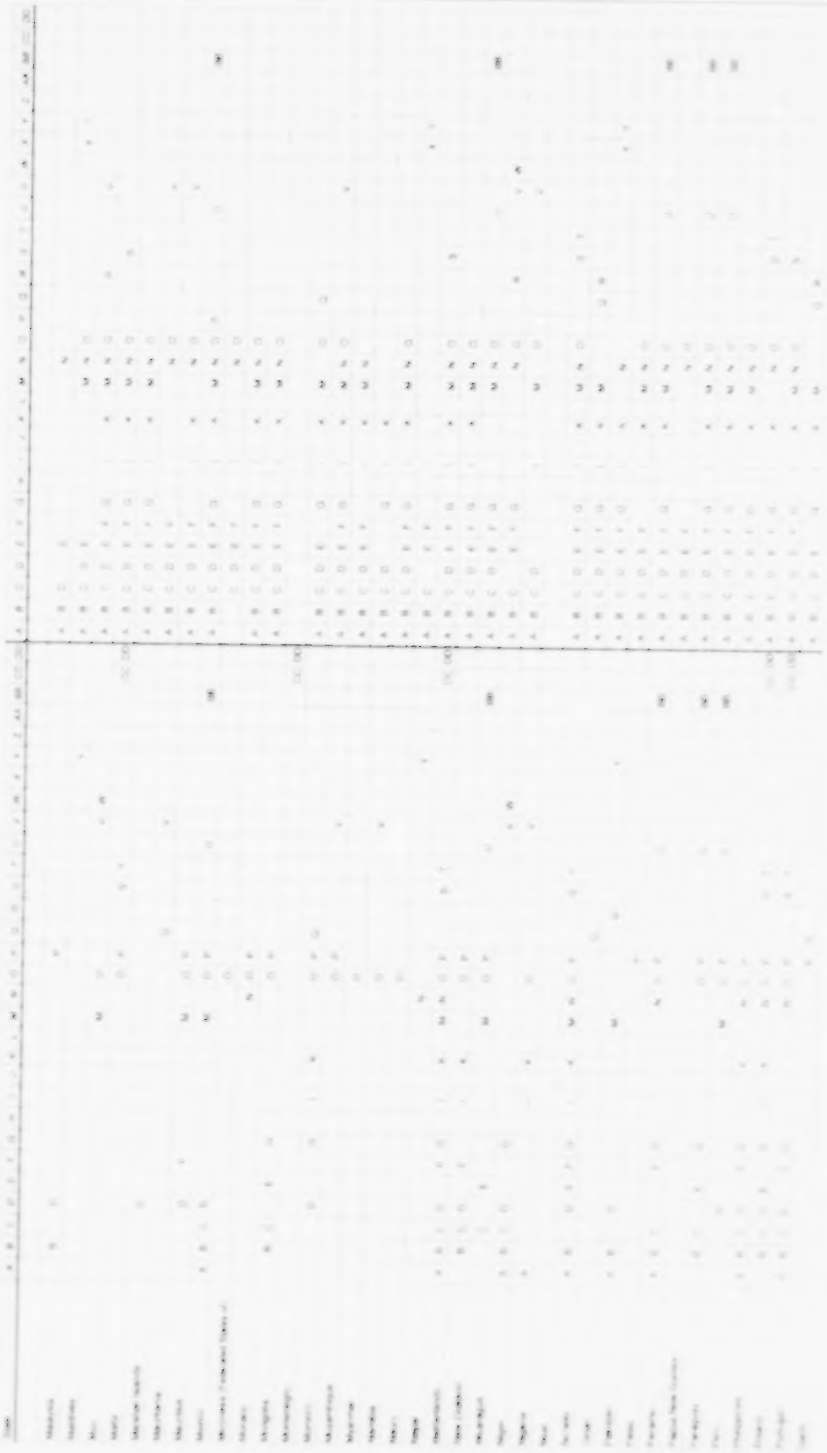
Table 2

Status of participation in international instruments pertaining to international terrorism









V. Recent developments related to General Assembly resolution 51/210

117. By its resolution 60/43, the General Assembly reaffirmed the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210. The Ad Hoc Committee convened its tenth session from 27 February to 3 March 2006, and considered the outstanding issues relating to the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism and the question of convening a high-level conference under the auspices of the United Nations to formulate a joint organized response of the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.[25]

VI. Information on workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism

118. The **International Civil Aviation Organization** pointed out that it was managing an aviation security training programme through its network of 16 designated Aviation Security Training Centres around the world.

119. The **International Maritime Organization** indicated that a national pilot workshop on the implementation of the revised treaties was planned to take place in Manila in September 2006.

[25] For the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 37* (A/61/37).

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Agenda item 100
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

1. The present addendum contains a summary of the information submitted by Ecuador and the Russian Federation on their activities relating to the prevention and suppression of international terrorism.

Ecuador

2. Ecuador has ratified 11 universal counter-terrorism instruments (see A/61/210, table 2) and two are in the process of legislative approval.

3. In 2005, Ecuador enacted a law against money-laundering, in which it established parameters for monitoring the implementation of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. Article 18 of the Convention contains provisions on the identification of customers, the reporting of complex or unusual transactions, the maintenance of records of transactions conducted and the monitoring of the cross-border transportation of cash. A draft law against the financing of terrorism is in preparation in Ecuador.

Russian Federation

4. In 2005, the Russian Federation signed the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (ratified on 19 May 2006, see A/61/210, table 2).

5. The Federal Act on Counter-Terrorism, adopted on 6 March 2006, established basic principles for countering terrorism, the legal and organizational basis for preventing and combating terrorism, and the legal basis for the use of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation in counter-terrorism efforts.

6. The Russian Federation also adopted the following organizational and legal measures to counter the financing of terrorism: the framework national strategy for countering the legalization (laundering) of the proceeds of crime and the financing

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of terrorism, approved by the President on 11 June 2005; the Government ordinance concerning the qualifications of special officials responsible for internal monitoring, with a view to countering the legalization (laundering) of the proceeds of crime and the financing of terrorism, signed on 5 December 2005; and the Interdepartmental Commission on countering the legalization (laundering) of the proceeds of crime and the financing of terrorism, established on 25 October 2005.

7. In 2005, 3,438 terrorism-related offences, including 203 terrorist acts, were recorded in the territory of the Russian Federation. A total of 96 people died and more than 300 were injured at the hands of terrorists. When compared with 2004, the figures indicate a decrease in the number of terrorism-related offences and an increase in the rate of detection of terrorist acts. The highest number of terrorist acts (85.7 per cent) was recorded in the southern federal areas: 95 in the Chechen Republic, 46 in the Republic of Dagestan and 27 in the Republic of Ingushetia.[1] In the fight against terrorism, five foreign mercenaries, including Abd Al-Hadi Iaber, an assistant to the Al-Qaida emissary in the North Caucasus region, were killed and two foreign fighters were arrested. In March 2005, the leader of the Chechen fighters, Aslan Maskhadov, was also killed.

8. In 2005, investigators from the law enforcement agencies of the Russian Federation dealt with 452 criminal cases involving terrorism-related offences. In 81 cases, involving 141 persons, investigations were completed and the cases were referred to Russian courts, which considered 75 terrorism-related criminal cases and convicted 104 persons.

9. The Russian Federation approved the framework for cooperation among the States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on combating terrorism, separatism and extremism, adopted by the Council of the Heads of the States members of the organization, in Astana on 5 July 2005.

10. The implementation of the Comprehensive NATO-Russia Action Plan on Terrorism, adopted in 2004, was successfully under way in 2005.

11. In December 2005, during the first joint summit of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Russian Federation, a comprehensive programme of action to promote cooperation between ASEAN and the Russian Federation for the period 2005-2015 was approved, giving a new dimension to the involvement of the Russian Federation in combating terrorism in the region.

[1] The table of terrorist incidents is available in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs.

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The right to development

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report, submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 60/157, contains information supplementing the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the right to development to the Commission on Human Rights at its sixty-second session (E/CN.4/2006/24 and Corr.1).

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I. Introduction

1. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights submitted her annual report on the right to development (E/CN.4/2006/24 and Corr.1) to the Commission on Human Rights in accordance with Commission resolution 1998/72. In that resolution, the Commission invited the High Commissioner to submit a report to the Commission and to provide interim reports to the open-ended Working Group on the Right to Development, in each case covering:

(a) The activities of her Office relating to the implementation of the right to development as contained in her mandate;

(b) The implementation of resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and the General Assembly with regard to the right to development;

(c) Inter-agency coordination within the United Nations system for the implementation of relevant resolutions of the Commission in that regard.

2. The present report contains updated information complementing the aforementioned report of the High Commissioner.

II. Updated information complementing the report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the right to development

3. In its resolution 60/157, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to bring that resolution to the attention of Member States, United Nations organs and bodies, specialized agencies, funds and programmes, international development and financial institutions, in particular the Bretton Woods institutions, and non-governmental organizations, and to submit a report to the Assembly at its sixty-first session and an interim report to the Commission on Human Rights at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the resolution, including efforts undertaken at the national, regional and international levels in the promotion and realization of the right to development. The Assembly also invited the Chairperson of the Working Group on the Right to Development to present a verbal update to the Assembly at its sixty-first session.

4. The Working Group on the Right to Development held its seventh session from 9 to 13 January 2006; it adopted conclusions and recommendations (E/CN.4/2006/26, sect. III), including a set of criteria for the periodic evaluation of global development partnerships from the perspective of the right to development. The Working Group also recommended that the Commission extend the mandate of the Working Group for a further year and the mandate of the high-level task force for a further year to enable it to apply the criteria for periodic evaluation of global development partnerships, on a pilot basis, to selected partnerships, with a view to operationalizing and progressively developing these criteria, thus contributing to mainstreaming the right to development in the policies and operational activities of relevant actors at the national, regional and international levels, including multilateral financial, trade and development institutions. The Working Group's conclusions and recommendations have been endorsed by the new Human Rights Council, which, by its resolution 2006/4, decided to renew the mandate of the Working Group for one year.

5. In accordance with Commission resolution 2003/83, a member of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, Florizelle O'Connor, submitted a concept document (E/CN.4/Sub.2/2005/23) establishing options and their feasibility for the implementation of the right to development. That document was discussed at the fifty-seventh session of the Subcommission, and in its resolution 2005/17 the Subcommission, inter alia, requested Ms. O'Connor to continue her work and to submit to the Subcommission at its fifty-eighth session a working paper, taking into consideration the discussions at the session and, if financial and staff support were available from within existing resources, to meet with people in selected geographic areas to hold discussions and obtain local people's views on development programmes in their communities.

6. The Secretariat submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its sixty-second session a report containing a summary of views and ideas with respect to the right to development discussed at the Subcommission's fifty-seventh session (see E/CN.4/2006/25).